THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRA
THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC S

No. 55,546—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th Jan.	CHINA	8000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	......	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	......	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	......	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	......	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	......	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	......	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
		1912	1912	1912	1912
City of Sparta	5415	......	......	20 Jan.	...
City of York	7810	......	......	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	13 Mar	—
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	....	—	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	—
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	—
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

N. B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	809
" Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached of overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	18th Jan.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Sat.	20th Jan.	NOON	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	22nd Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th Jan. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 24th January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 25th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 27th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

18th January, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. 1912
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ... " 903 " 1,038*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste ... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ... " 633 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ... " 833 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	24th Jan. 1912.
Austria	7588	G. Raicich	6th Feb. 1912.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
53, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

¼ inch by 4½ inch ... Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ... Annas 14 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin,
Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newara-Eliya, Aden (Camp.) Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... £400,000
RESERVE ... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
CALLED UP ... £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x, Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures, Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection :—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Puket, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.), Klang (F. M. States), Seremban (F. M. States), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon
Manilla, Cebu, Yloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HONGKONG
IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do HONGKEW, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen (Dalny), Hankow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kobe, Liaoyang, London, Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden), Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryojun (Port Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tiehling, Tientsin, Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid) ... ... Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ... " 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund ... " 19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad, Bakou, Batoum, Bokhara, Bombay, Calcutta, Chefoo, Colombo
Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Karachi, London, Moscow, Newchwang, Odessa
Paris, Peking, Samarkand, Shanghai, Tientsin, Vladivostock, Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.
61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Re. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression. Re. 1-0 bottle.
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Tonic Pills and various other preparations.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.
THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.
Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEGERE PARMESAN GORGOUZOLA and DUTCH BALLS, CHEESES always in Stock.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES the House in India.

PROVISIONS and OILMAN STORES French, German and Italian from the High Class Firms of good repute.

GREEK WINES and BRANDY, well matured and from the First Class distillers, and also other ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

GRIGUOLINO (CLARET) WINE, genuine and in great demand, at Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B. MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza and he will tell you to get "BATLIWALA'S" His experience has provided that Batliwala's beats the disease.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Ask your dealer for BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Re. 1 each or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 8-12-0 per Share, equal to 7 per cent will be paid to the Registered Shareholders, on and after FRIDAY, the 19th inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 35 per Share, equal to 7 per cent., will be paid to the Registered Shareholders on and after FRIDAY, the 19th inst., on production of their Share Certificate.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co., Ld.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 31st January, 1912, from M. B. B. S., and L. M. and S. College graduates of the last Session (1910-11), for special examinations for the award of following SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES:—

1. The Hunter Prize in Ophthalmology.
2. The C. F. Khory Scholarship and Dinbai Dinshaw Wacha Prize in Gynæcology and Diseases of Women.
3. The Hewlett Prize in Hygiene.

C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 16th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, will hold his PRIMARY VISITATION, in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1912, at 12 noon, and all the Chaplains and other clergy of the Church of England within the Diocese of Bombay, are hereby cited to appear before the Lord Bishop at the time and place aforesaid.

A. KIRKE SMITH,
Acting Registrar of the Diocese of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st January, 1912, both days inclusive, and the DIVIDEND will be payable on and after 24th January, 1912, on presentation of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (S.T.)

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ld.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 17th Jan. 1912.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay, upto 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), of the 31st January, 1912, for the undermentioned, for three years ending 28th February, 1915:—

(a). Tender for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of Indian Manufacture and Produce and Articles of Petty Purchase.
(b). Tender for the supply of COUNTRY LEATHER.
(c) Tender for CARTING, DAMMERING and SHIPPING BOXES and PARCELS by Rail or Sea.

Samples of Articles of Petty Purchase can be seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained. The form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside according to the nomenclature above (a), (b), or (c) for which the Tender is submitted and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, for each Tender, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Forms of Tender may be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupee One.

W. GEORGE,
Acting Superintendent,
Government Central Press.
Bombay, 18th January, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 4th proximo till THURSDAY the 18th proximo both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th December, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.

UP JOURNEY.
Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE SUCCESSFUL FILM.
THE
QUALITY OF MERCY
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 a. m.
LADIES ONLY, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
EVENING SESSION 6 to 8.
BAND EVERY TUESDAY and THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION, SATURDAYS only 9-30 to 11-30
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED FOR SERVICE, in the Medical Departments, of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, on a salary of Rs. 120 per mensem to commence with. For particulars apply in writing only with copies of testimonials to—

THE AGENT GENERAL IN INDIA,
British Protectorates in Africa,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

MR. A. MORITZ.

FOR SALE.
ELECTRIC PUMPING PLANT.

ONE second hand set consisting of BABCOCK and WILCOX BOILER with self-contained stack, Engine, Generator, Motor, Pump and necessary switch gear, all been in use a few years and some parts are damaged but can be repaired. Another consisting of only Engine, Generator, Motor and necessary Switch Gear, hardly used and in good condition except slight damages which can be repaired. Both sets are designed for a Voltage of 1,000 Volts. Reasonable offers considered. For further particulars apply to

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway, Lahore.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
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The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SALE of THE HOPE MILLS, will take place THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th January, at 4-30 p. m. on the premises.

TO BE LET.—From first SECOND FLOOR of HOUSE, large Airy and Comfortable for Europeans, Opposite Prince's Dock. Apply sharp DINSHAW MERWAN, on Premises.

WANTED, end February FURNISHED ROOM, good situation with European Lady, for tourist desirous seeing Bombay. Apply with particulars to: "KAROON" care Postmaster, Mohammerah, Persian Gulf.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal— Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes— 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press

6* "THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed Properties situate at Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla, without the Fort.

H. C. O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 682 of 1909.

R. D. Sethna and another....................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomedbhai Nensey Kheraj and others
Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by order of the Court, dated 20th September 1909, in pursuance of the powers given to him in the consent decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of July, 1911, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the days and at the time and places mentioned below, the following valuable landed properties:—

Lot No. 1 Samuel Street Property.

THIS-DAY, THURSDAY the 18th January 1912 at 4 30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house under one roof (which is divided into two compartments or separate dwelling-houses) standing thereon situate on the east side of Shamji Hussajee Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 180 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property belonging to the said Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj, on the South by the property belonging to Tharia Topan on the east by a sweeper's passage and on the west by the said Shamji Hussajee Street which said pieces of land are entered into the Rent Rolls of the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Collector's office under the following numbers namely Collector's Old No. 1388, Collector's New Nos. 7145 and 7146, Old Survey Nos. 212 and 213 and New Survey No. 2802 and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward Nos. 1677,1678 and Street Nos. 211, 13, 15, 17, and which said hereditaments are delineated in the plan or map thereof drawn on the margin of the conveyance dated the 17th day of June, 1881 and made between Heerbai, widow and administratrix of Rahimbhai Allibhai, deceased of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

Lot No. 2 Samuel Street Property.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 1429, New No. 7176, Old Survey No. 214, New Survey No. 2803 with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B. Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 219-21, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort in the Island of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on the north-east and north-west by the same sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Shamjee Hussaji Street and on or towards the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy and which said premises are more particularly delineated and described in the plan annexed to the conveyance dated the 8th day of April, 1879, and made between Jaithabhoy Chandbhoy of the one part and Nensey Khairaj and Rahimtulla Khairaj of the other part.

For farther particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Receiver at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st January, at 8 a. m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE of Very Fine Palms, Ferns, Garden Plants.

On SUNDAY next, the 21st inst., at 8 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Hindu Sanitarium, a large choice and variegated collection of valuable plants in tubs and pots, including many fine palms and ferns, garden pots, &c., the property of Nigel F. Paton Esq. proceeding up-country.

The plants are on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st January.

On SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Hindu Sanitarium, the valuable and artistic teakwood and blackwood, dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, by Robert Breslaur and others, Treacher's glassware, rich crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic dining table, mirror large sideboard and dinner-waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs elegant cabinets, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, Singapore cane furniture, glass-door show cup-boards ebonized grand cottage piano in good order, large collection of old China, bronze, silver and brass curios, Chubb's safe on stand marble repeater clock, Persian carpets, rolled topped office table with master key, refregerator ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, bead-chicks, large number of engravings carved furniture, English iron single and double bedsteads, mirror door single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, tiger skins, Curzon and easy-chairs, wind proof standing and hall lamps, etc., the property of Nigel F. Paton, Esqr. of Messrs Graham and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH CARRIAGES AND HORSE.

On SUNDAY next, the 21st inst. at 3 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, next to the Hindu Sanitarium the following carriages and horse. The property of Nigel F. Paton, Esq., proceeding up-country.

1 English-built boat-shaped victoria, by Cook & Holloway of Belgrave Square.
1 Do. office brougham, by Cook & Holloway.
1 Do. Ralli cart by Windover.
1 handsome horse going in harness.
1 single harness and one saddle.

N. B.—The above cars are in splendid condition and little used and the same may be seen at the above address at any time before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1912.

CEMENT
PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
"We cannot speak too highly of ..." Lancet.
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS
RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
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1909.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued...	...6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)	...	" 109,674
Annual Income	...	" 1,451,086
Assets	...	" 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		" 26,765,113
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ...	...	£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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NORTH BRITISH
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MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
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Total funds exceed.......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HOPE MILLS.

Under instructions from Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet who has been authorised in that behalf by the consent decree dated 13th November 1911 in Appeals Nos. 2 and 12 of 1911 and suit No. 650 of 1908 and pursuant to the directions contained in the said decree Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Mill Premises THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 18th day of January, 1912 at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.) the Mill premises known as the Hope Mills together with all machinery &c as per following particulars:—

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All those pieces or parcels of Foras land or ground (held under a lease dated the 11th March 1893 and made between Damoderdas Tapidas and Dayabhai Tapidas of the one part and the Hope Mills, Limited of the other part for a term of 99 years from 21st October 1891 renewable in perpetuity at the monthly rent of Rs. 128-12-0) situate on the west side of the De Leslie Road, Chinchpoogly in Parel in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand one hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of the G. C. Connaught Mill Company, Limited, and on or towards the North by the property secondly described and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 688, 690, New Nos. 12687 and 12690, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1/2706, 1/2707 and 1/2708 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 224—$\frac{8}{49}$ and 1053 and Street Nos. 294, 296 and 58.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land situate on the West side of the De Leslie Road in Parel in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring nine thousand two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said De Leslie Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others on or towards the North by the property formerly of Sorabji Jamsetji Lala but now of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit and on or towards the South by the property first described all which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue long with the other pieces or parcels of land belonging to the said Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji and others under Old Nos. 670, 688, 690, and 729 and New No. 12661 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. No. 2250 and Street No. 298 together with the buildings, outhouses, edificies and other structures erected or standing thereon and also with all the Mills consisting of about 29000 spindles, engines, boilers, mechanical appliances therein and all fixed and moveable machinery pumps, implements, articles, tools and things and all preparatory machinery in about the property above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS, AND RUBY AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, near the Bank of Bombay in Bank Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Choonilal Vrijbhukhandas, Esq., of Ahmedabad, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors the adjudged Insolvents Lalubhai Mohonlal and Manilal Mohanlal, who traded under the name of Mohanlal Achratlal, very valuable pearls and ruby and emerald jewellery consisting of twenty-nine lots of pearls of different weights, loose emerald packets, artistically set necklace of rubies, diamonds and other precious stones, ruby earrings, etc., etc.

Also by order of the mortgagee Mr. B. Swamy and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jasim bin Mahomed Essa Khaliffa—1 diamond ring.

The above will be on view from 12 to 4-30 p.m (B. T.), at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY, & CO.
Bombay, 18th January, 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

GREAT FACING THE SEA.
WESTERN
FORT, BOMBAY. HOTEL.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

		Subscription Rate	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	...	2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	...	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	...	" 10 10	" 8 4
Monthly	...	" 3 12	" [illegible]

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	...	... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2 0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do

In the Native Languages double the above rates

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted any length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, JAN. 16.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-16	3-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	3-4	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	94 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...			
Bar Silver in London ...	25 13-16	1-4	
do. 2 months' beacon...	25 7-8	1-4	
do. in New York ...	56	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·21		1-3
do. at Berlin...	20·50	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·86 7-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London	21st Sept		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-2	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Business has been done at 1-16 under the fixed rates.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfer on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Transfers on Bombay ...Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady. Good business done.
Futures	... Steady
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 12,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,500 "
Imports	... 50,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·40—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·20 —05	5·22 —05	5·24 —05	5·26 —05	5·28 —05

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·30 —05	5·31 —06	5·31 —06	5·30 —05

New York official noon call March 9·42; May 9·53.
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·59; May 9·71.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 48,000
Receipts at " last year	... 49,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 35,000
Exports to Continent	... 58,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·80+10

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·42—01
Futures—Month of May 9·57—01
} Advanced on foreign buying and on southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 9 5-8 unchgd
Futures month of Mar.	... 9·83+06
Futures month of May	... 9·74+05
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Easy.

Additional Cotton Quotations unchanged.

NEILL BROTHERS' REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The crop estimate is fully confirmed. The weather is favourable for planting in Texas.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports — ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 5-8 +1-8
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Dote.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...
Do Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 38 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers.—Quiet but steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 36 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 36 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ... ... 36 3 4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales ... ... 36 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ...47 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 67 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-15-0 +0-0-6—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Nearest—Value.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2+1-2
Jan.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...... £ 74+1-4
Yellow Metal	...... d 6 5-8—1-16
Standard Copper G M B	...... £ 62 11-16+7-8

FREIGHT—
Coals—Cardiff to Bombay 12 9—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Kinross."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 4 1-2+3
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm—Firmly held but not much doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...15 6+4 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Sellers.
Tone—Closed firm on bear covering—Very few Sellers.
E & E & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers
Tone—Firm—Inactive.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 15 9+2
Month of Shipments ... Feb.—Value
Tone—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14 4 1-2—June—Value
Do. 12 9 Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do. 14 3—Jan—Value
Do. 13 3—July-Sept.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 6—June—Value
Do. 12 9—Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do. 14 4 1-2—Jan—Value
Do. 13 4 1-2—July-Sept—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 9—June—Value
Do. 14 1 1-2—Aug.-Oct.—Value
Do. 15 6—Jan—Value
Do. 14 9—July-Sept—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 10 1-2—June—Value
Do. 14 3—Aug.-Oct—Value
Do. 15 7 1-2—Jan.—Value
Do. 14 10 1-2—July-Sept—Value

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH JAN. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Bundles Rs...	Rs. 5,000	Muscat	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	34	89,003
B B and C I Railway ...	16	18,977

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d for 3 months' sight credits. Little business has been done either way and the Banks closed early pending the result of Council Bills allotments. Far Eastern rates are steadier following the advance in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 5-16 15th Feb.
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...138 1-2
Shanghai "	...185 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has kept fairly steady throughout the day and closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 9 0 to 95 10 0
Settlement	" 95 10 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 higher for ready at 25 13-16 and 1-4 higher for delivery in two months at 25 7-8. New York was 1-2 up at 56. The local market has been steadier and closing rates are as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian "	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready	" 75 0 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 74 12 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	" 74 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened steady at yesterday's closing quotations. A moderate business was done at Colaba in settlements of January contracts, and "budlis" were also made to February and March delivery. The market close firm as under.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry for red-leaf cotton and rates were quite steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	273	March
Good M G Broach	"	264 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	"	264	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	262	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon ...	"	258	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	256	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	246	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	236	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	248	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	234 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Quiet, Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 24,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5·22 +02	5·24 +02	5·26 +02
Apl-May.	May-June	June-July.
5·28 +02	5·30 +02	5·32 +02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
5·32 +01	5·32 +01	5·31 +01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is steady.

Ready ...	Rs. 12 12 0 Nominal
April.-May ...	" 11 12 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Cawnpore A. M....	" 8 1 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	" 8 2 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 56 0 0
Ready White Gulburga ...	" 55 0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 51 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 48 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 59 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 0 B. T.
Forward ...	Rs. 11 5 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ...	" 7 1 1 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready.	Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold... ...	Rs. 40 8 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Quiet.

Ready ...	Rs. 7 4 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 2 0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	" 5 3 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,767 1-2
Bank of India	67 1-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,920
David ... ... —	413 3-4
Kohinoor	745
Manockji Petit	2,670
New Great Eastern	195
Standard	1,145
Swan Mills	237 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	151
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	177
Bombay S N Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,222 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-2
Tata Iron & Steel Co Ld Ordy ...	71 1-2
do do Deferred...	130

A big lot of Shivrajpur shares changed hands at 16 1-2.

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	515

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6½ p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ... — ...	26,911 bales
Wheat	7,214 cwts.
Linseed	1,137 "
Rapeseed	163 "
Gingellyseed	6,878 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts...	12,813 "
Castorseed	3,372 "
Rice	51,560 "
Myrabollams	5,773 "
Cottonseed	18,905 "
Mowraseed	23 "
Gram	2,992 "
Joowar	355 "
Maize	5,902 "

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Halls—382 bales hemp T. Morrison and Co; 4,225 cwts myrabollam, L. Pragji 5 tons; Nickel ingots, K. Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwts, maize L. Dreyfus and Co; 56 bales wool D. Sassoon and Co.

Scindia s—225 bales wool, N. Goculdass; 105 cwts old cotton ropes; 114 bales cotton waste, M. V. Kothare and Co; 500 bales cotton fly waste H. E. Bode and Co; 284 bales wool, D. Coondonmal; 61 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 24 bales wool, S. Maganlal; 260 bales wool, B Hurbham; 91 bales wool M. Joosub; 134 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co; 48 cwts (condiments M. Poonjeajee and Sons; 40 bales wool, E. D. Sasson and Co.

FOR LONDON,

Oceana s—29 casks skins Nizamudin and Co; 211 casks skins Chambers and Co; 100 cwts raisins A Somolon and Co; 38 bales carpets S Megjeer; 100 cwts Kajoo C. G. Mehta and Co; 210 cwts gum, G. Sojpal; 4 bales hemp D. M. Doongajee and Co; 22 1-2 cwts Wild Mace E. Sultanully; 200 cwts Cashewnuts M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Barrington Court s—330 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, S. Cooverjee and Co; 101 cwts gum, R. Dewjee and Co;

Imani s—2,000 cwts Makai, S. Cooverji and Co.

Imani s—2,000 cwts nigerseed, H. Vemchand and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Imani s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros; 4 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 3,219 cwts groundnuts, 780 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Newby Hall s—3,300 cwts castorseed, 9,000 cwts, groundnuts, 2,000 cwts gingellyseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, L. L. Dreyfus and Co; 990 cwts groundnuts J. Fachiri; 2,400 cwts teelseed, 5,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Sahara s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beckbergen s—87 bales cottonfly, C. Peraj and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, B L Lloyd and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3,920 cwts barley, 2,200 cwts maize, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Detmold s—52 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Culna s—4,000 cwts maize and 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,000 cwts maize, Volkart Bros; 1,501 cwts myrabollams, 45 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Northumbria s—5,520 cwts mowraseed, 739 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,455 bags oil cakes, J. A. Begbie and Co; 3,455 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji; 1,150 cwts wheat bran, H. A. Esmail; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, B. L. Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, K. Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 1,375 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragjee.

Reichenfels s—1,411 cwts gum, S. Cooverji and Co 1,062 cwts olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 100 cwts olibanum, M. Hirji; 62 cwts olibanum, J. Dossa; 21 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 300 cwts olibanum and 210 cwts gum, P. Jethabhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton, L. Devsi and Co; 11 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, I. Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

Cleopatra s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 228 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Cleopatra s—750 cwts gingellyseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—600 bales twist, the M B Kaisha; 10 bags rice, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, B N Jinwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madrasiwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, G G Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M. Jethabai and Co.

Havildar s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Bombay Maru s—23 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 76 cwts gum, 50 cwts colombo roots, M M Essabhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 6,063 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,720 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, M H Dedusbti.

FOR SHANGHAI

Bombay Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15th January.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 13th Jan. 1912, by Council Bills..........a	£17,400,272
Remitted in excess of Estimate	£ 241,972

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO,

Information has been received by the Bombay Branch of the Standard Life Assurance Co. that the new business of the Company for the year ended 15th November 1911 amounted to over two millions pounds sterling.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th January.

74. Friday, the 19th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.

75. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class-Firing as follows :—(For all Class-Firing members will take their sidearms to the Range).

Sunday, 21st inst. "G" Coy.

Monday 22nd inst. "C" & "D" Coys.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

76. Proficiency Class.—The Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 a.m.

77. Sergts Mess Meeting—There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6 p.m. to-day Thursday the 18th instant. All members are particularly requested to attend.

78. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 27th January to the 3rd February, 1912.

Conveyance—On Saturday the 27th instant.

Special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p.m.

Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 29th January to 3rd February)

From Santa Cruz 9-15 and 9-36 a.m.

From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway Tickets—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing—No clothing of any description will be taken into camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 25th instant.

Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 26th and open in camp on the 27th instant.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—PETTER—December 27, at St Thomas's Church, Puri, by the Rev W H Drawbridge, Claude Hubert James, Indian Finance Department, (N-W Railways), to Dorothy Mary Florence, elder daughter of the late George Bowen, Petter and Mrs Nestor,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40. p. m.
Garden Party to Sir Shapurji Broacha, Clubland, Exhibition Grounds, 5-30. p. m.
Exhibition of Old Bombay Esplanade, 4-30 p. m. to 1 a. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.
Skating Rink. Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.; night session (Saturdays) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim : "He hath made good progress in a business who hath thought well of it beforehand."—Wade.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th instant, left Aden on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 p.m. on Saturday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "China," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

FIRST AID CLASSES.—The Social Service League First Aid Classes will again be opened in Girgaum from the beginning of next month. A class for a course of hygiene consisting of ten lectures will also be opened from the beginning of March. Those who wish to join the classes should send in their names as early as possible.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s.s. "Shahanur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow, Friday.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m., on Monday the 22nd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at Princess Mary Gymkhana this evening at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Chinese March	Kwang Hsu	Lincke
Overture	Don Juan	Mozart
Selection	The Chocolate Soldier	Strauss
Characteristique	Badinage	Windratt
Polonaise	Meaaken	Faust
Selection	The Arcadians	Monckton
Valse	The Wedding Dance	Lincke

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	With Banners Waving	Franke
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
a Bolero (Bell Solo)	Alicante	Hume
b Dance	Le Pilou-Pilou	Clesice
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Love's Last Word	Cremieux
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs	Hume
Idyll	The Glow-Worm	Lincke
Tubaphone Solo	La Juana	Bowgill

(Soloist Mus: V, Nunis)

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE DAIVADNYAN VOLUNTEERS:—An evening entertainment to about 150 volunteers in connection with the second Daivadnya conference held last Christmas in Bombay, was given at Chanda Ramji Girls School on the 13th inst., Mr. Janardhan Krishnarao Vagal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presiding. Mr. Narayen Sadashiv Deorukhkar, B. A., L. L. B. Mr. Jayram Nana Vaidya, B. A., Captain, and others addressed the meeting which expressed warmest acknowledgements for the very zealous services rendered by the Volunteers generally, and in administering comfort to about 400 delegates, who came to attend the Conference from up-country, during their stay in Bombay. Mr. Vasantrao S. Dhote was thanked for securing an excellent bungalow for housing the guests, and Mr. Sitaram Mudeker for having all the caste goldsmiths' shops closed during the sitting of the Conference.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ANDHERI.—The young men of St. Aloysius' Club, Andheri, gave a dramatic entertainment in aid of the Mount Poinsur Orphanage on Sunday, the 14th instant. It was held under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and the Very Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar-General of the Diocese, presided. The pandal was filled with people of Andheri and other villagers from as far as Bassein and there was also a large number of visitors from Dadar, Mahim Bandra and Bombay. The programme consisted of a comedy in three acts called the "Miser" comic songs, with music at intervals, and a pantomime in one act. Great credit is due to those who took part in the entertainment and that they did their utmost to make it a success was evinced by the fact that the audience enjoyed themselves heartily. At the close of the performance the Very Revd. L. C. Pera addressed the audience and thanked them for the help which their presence there gave the poor orphans of Mount Poinsur. Much credit is due to Messrs. Caesar D'Mello and S. Pereira for the trouble they took in organising this entertainment.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS.

The 1912 competitions for the Ambulance Challenge Shields presented for competition amongst the Railways and Volunteer Corps in India by His Majesty the King-Emperor as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John will be held at Lucknow on the 16th February, and not as stated a few days ago. The competition for the St. John Ambulance Brigade Challenge Cup will take place on the day immediately following the Challenge Shield competitions, 17th February.

THE chief feature of the Army in India, at any rate the British portion of it, is the extraordinarily high state of the health of the men, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette.* "Malaria, and all the wasting diseases that used to bring a numerically strong Corps into the field far below its field strength, now take a far smaller toll than formerly. Lord Kitchener, his medical authorities, and the keen support of regimental officers, have worked wonders in a very few years. In addition the physical state of fitness of the troops is a remarkable change, and this is largely due to the system of training and marching adopted."

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay,

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar presided yesterday at a sitting of the Insolvency Court, and disposed of among others the following matters :—

RE KAJI ABDULLA SUMAR.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a fortnight's provisional interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent's liabilities amounted to about two lakhs of rupees.

RE ASHABHAI AMRATLAL.

On the application of Mr. Robertson, his Lordship passed an order for the appointment of a special bailiff in order to serve the adjudication order made on the 13th December last on the insolvent.

RE CAWASJI JEHANGIR MODY.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for a creditor Bai Jaiji, applied for an order adjudicating the insolvent.

His Lordship said that in another case he was informed by the parties that the man was on his death-bed.

Mr. Davar said that the man might perhaps recover.

His Lordship made the order prayed for.

RE KALIDAS HANSRAJ AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the second insolvent, applied for an interim order. He said that this was an old insolvency and the insolvent was in jail, suffering from paralysis.

His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

RE SULEMAN KAJI NURANI.

Mr. Rustam J. Mody, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE JAIRAM GORDHAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, moved absolute the notice of motion for raising an attachment on his property.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared to show cause on behalf of the petitioning creditor.

As the matter was likely to be a very long one, his Lordship adjourned the case.

RE HYDERALLY CASSUMJI AND CO.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the fourth insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the only creditors were the Queen Mills.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE JESEYRAM KIRPARAM.

Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an interim order.

RE TUKARAM LUXMON.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

RE NOORBHOY A. HUSSEIN AND OTHERS

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said that the insolvents had traded in sugar and had suffered heavy losses owing to a fall in prices.

His Lordship granted two months' time.

RE LUDHA MEGSEY AND OTHERS.

On the application of Mr. J. B. Patel, the insolvents were granted permission to join their partners in obtaining the benefit of the insolvency Act.

RE GORDHAN WAGHJI.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent's interim order was extended till the next Court day.

RE SURSING MATHURADASS.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for, and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE BHARMAL VISSA.

On the application of Mr. Kapadia, his Lordship fixed the next Court day for the hearing of a scheme of composition.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their personal discharges :—Sheikh Hussein Khan Budan Khan; Kanji Kalidass Sha; Haji Mahomed Hadi Dehdushti; Bhaichand Chhotalal Sha and another; Lalubhai Tribhowandass Kansara and Hari Prasadsing.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST SOLDIERS.

Accused Discharged.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Guider charged Privates Merriman and Downs of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and with abetment. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The accused were charged with causing the death of one Sidhoo on the night of the 1st instant.

After more evidence had been recorded, Mr. Nicholson said he wished to point out to the Court the difficulties in the case and the contradictory nature of the evidence. There was no doubt that the man had died by rough handling, but there was no evidence to say how he came by the injuries. The only evidence connecting the accused with the deceased was that of Joseph Marrie, but his evidence was not satisfactory and was contradicted by that of other witnesses. Mr. Nicholson said it was his duty to point out these facts. There was nothing straightforward in the case which would justify him in asking for a committal.

His Worship said it had been held that there ought to be one or two credible witnesses to show that the accused had committed an indictable offence. In this particular case the only evidence connecting the accused with the deceased was that of Marrie, but comparing it with that of other witnesses nobody could possibly contend that he was a credible witness. Not the slightest reliance could be placed on his evidence. A sufficient case had not been made out for committing the accused. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged.

CHEATING.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged James Morris alias Joseph Morris, alias R. G. Lazarus, alias A. W. Sinclair, aged 22, a Christian, with cheating Messrs. Treacher and Company in respect of goods valued at Rs. 47. It appeared from the evidence that on the 29th of December Messrs. Treacher and Company received an order signed by "A. W. Sinclair, accountant," directing them to send to the address of R.G. Lazarus, to the care of the station master Parel, a dozen bottles of liquor and other articles collectively valued at Rs.46-14 and debit the same to the account of the Hon'ble Sir James Begbie. Thinking the order a genuine one the Company's employees complied with it. On the bill being sent to the Hon'ble Sir James Begbie he denied all knowledge of either the order or the persons mentioned in it. A report was made to Inspector Paterson, who arrested the accused on Saturday last. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted three previous convictions. His Lordship sentenced him to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, including six weeks' solitary confinement, and further ordered him to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

THE SHIPPING ACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. C. E. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs, and charged Captain L. McBean and Dr. H. R. Clerk of the Bombay Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company, under the Pilgrim Ship Act, with accommodating pilgrim passengers in the hospital on board and with infringing some other section of the Act. The facts of the case have already been reported. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. They were convicted The first accused was fined Rs. 96 and the second accused Rs. 32.

A PRINCE'S COMPLAINT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case, in which Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan charged Mr. Abdoola Khakibhoy Readymoney with disposing of stolen property. Mr. Godinho, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Velinker, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, watched the case on behalf of Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya.

Mr. Abdul Hussein, was cross-examined by Mr. Payne. He was shown the bracelet and asked to carefully look at it and to say whether the original pearls had been removed from it and the present ones substituted instead. The witness looked at the bracelet with the aid of a magnifying glass and said these bracelets had not been pledged with him. He also denied than the complainant had brought customers to his house for the purchase of the jewellery pledged with him.

Re-examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said he had examined the bracelets carefully in his examination-in-chief.

Mr. Chunilal D. Saraiya, cross-examined by Mr. Payne, said the complainant was present when the jewellery was handed over to the Bank by Abdul Hussein. Witness was also present when the actual checking took place and when delivery was taken by one of his subordinates. Mr. Kahn, the jeweller, had valued the jewellery at Rs. 35,000. The complainant had not made any complaint to the Bank regarding the missing jewellery. When the arrangement regarding the opening of the account in the bank was made, Bomanji Kashinath Readymoney, the complainant, and Mr. Gandhy, solicitor, were present.

Mr. H. N. Vakil, solicitor, examined by Mr. Payne, said he recollected an interview that he had with Mr. Chunilal and the accused after the complainant's return from England. It was arranged with a view to examining the jewellery for the purposes of a settlement. There was then talk about the substitution of a piece of jewellery. There was no mention of any bracelets being missing. Before this case he had never heard of any suggestion about any bracelet being missing.

Questioned by the Court, the witness said when the complainant examined the jewellery, he said one pair of jewellery was not his. He (the witness) could not tell whether either of the pairs of bracelets shown him now were with him any time.

Examined by Mr. Godinho, the witness said the first opportunity the complainant had of examining the jewellery was when he was summoned in this Court in the notice matter against Mr. Saraiya.

Mr. Charles Warhead deposed that Mr. Rosenthal was his partner in the jewellery business and had an extensive knowledge and experience of jewellery.

COUNCIL'S ADDRESSES.

Mr. Godinho then addressed the Court on behalf of the complainant. He said the transaction had taken place a long time ago and the distance must affect the memory of the witnesses. Certain relevent facts however stood out clearly. The first question was as regarded the ownership of the bracelets. Mr. Charles Warhead had deposed that this identical pair of bracelets had been sold to the complainant by his firm. There was other evidence also which showed that the complainant was the owner of those bracelets. The next question was whether this jewellery had been pledged with Abdul Hussein by the complainant. In his examination-in-chief Abdul Hussein said a pair of bracelets of a similar pattern had been pledged with him and no attempt had been made to shake him there. The next question was whether this pair of bracelets had been transferred to the Bank. The complainant, Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, Mr. Craig and Mr. Abdul Hussein were unanimous in their evidence that the whole of the securities which Abdul Hussein had was transferred to the Bank. The witness Abdul Hussein in his later examination said something different from what he had said in his examination-in-chief but that, Mr. Godinho submitted was only, an afterthought and counsel wanted to emphasize the point that this witness' statement that a pair of similar bracelets had been, handed over by him to the Bank, had not been challenged. Where did the bracelets then go to? This was a most important question. Ismail Noor Mahomed had said that the pair had been pledged with him by the accused. The latter however said he knew nothing about the bracelets and how they came into Ismail's possession. In instituting the prosecution, the complainant had no improper motive. He had put perfect trust in a man, and that man had abused his trust. In conclusion, Mr. Godinho submitted that it had been proved beyond doubt that the jewellery was the complainant's. They had also proved that the jewellery had been pledged with Abdul Hussein, and that the whole of the security had been transferred to the Bank. The prosecution case had been established. The complainant had been the victim of a deeply laid swindle only a portion of which had been brought to light.

Mr. Payne for the defence submitted that the evidence showd that this alleged plot was merely a myth, a figment of the complainant's disordered imagination and that the complainant had not been cheated out of a single penny. Mr. Chunilal, Mr. Craig and the accused had acted quite within their legal rights. The defence was that these bracelets might or might not belong to the complainant. They were not in a position to say which. The only thing they could say was that they were not part of the security transferred to the Bank and that they had not been pledged with the deceased, Noormahomed by the accused. As to the papers which he handed over to the accused as security for the loan advanced to him the complainant had told the latter that they belonged to the then Prince Ranjitsinhji; and asked him not to publish them as they would create a sensation Mr. Payne said this was a most infamous transaction as the complainant knew, on his own admission, that the papers were such and yet he gave them in the keeping of another person.

Mr. Godinho objected to Mr. Payne characterising the transaction as an infamous one.

Proceeding, Mr. Payne said the complainant's evidence was contradictory at many points. He submitted that no case had been made out against the accused.

His Worship reserved his decision till the 23rd instant.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

BEFORE Mr. Frank Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Sykes charged Rampraead Bhatwan with wrongfully confining Bhika Vidia Singh.

This complaint was that Bhika, a servant in the employ of Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau had gone out and returned late in the night to Messrs. Stephens and Son's Stables in Girgaum where Mr. Khatau's horses were kept. The accused having closed the gate refused to give Bhika admission. He would not open the gate but suggested that he could climb the wall and get in. Bhika did so, when the accused caught him and tied him to a tree with a rope in the stable compound. He then went and fetched a policeman, charging Bhika with trespass.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused knew that the complainant was Mr Khatau's servant and he was not justified in charging him with trespass The accused, was convicted of wrongfully restraining the complainant, and was fined Rs. 15 with the option of one week's imprisonment.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspector Murray yesterday charged Currim Ebrahim with the theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 10, the property of Mrs. Dina Merwanji Aga, a Parsi lady residing at Gowalia Tank.

The complaint was that when the complainant was in her kitchen the accused entered the drawing room and was about to come away with the apparel when he was seen by her. He made good his escape, but was stopped by a passer by in the street.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted five previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE death occurred on Tuesday at Delhi of Rai Bahadur Sagar Chand, a well-known educationist of the Punjab. The deceased, who was a scholar, was at first a professor of the Government College, Lahore, and latterly Inspector of Schools. He retired from the service several years ago.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

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Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Patent). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta, 2207 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Durban via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal 3 cabin and 234 deck passengers.

The steamer Dunrobin 2319 tons, Captain W. E. Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The French mail steamer Polynesien, 3544 tons, Captain Regand arrived in harbour yesterday from Noumea, via intermediate ports, and Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Buffalo, 4096 tons Captain C. Janssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain W. B. Murrison, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sahara, 2664 tons Captain W. J. Park, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Malda 1250 tons, Captain H. Bamber, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Himalaya 3,705 tons, Captain D.G. Gregor, sailed yesterday for Shanghai via coast ports and Colombo, with the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus........Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr John Harvey...Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr de Burgh.......R I Marine
R I M S Dalhousie.........Vines ....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 17.

Assaye.....................4359 Cookman...Shanghai...31-1...... P & O Co
Annie Rickmer......2572 Oetling ....T M & Co
Abana ....2709 Wilson ....T M & Co
Adamsturm ....3581 Hasseinbeig..........W & A G & Co
Banca...........................3794 Potter ....P & O Co
Begonia................2346 Mathews ......T Jeewandas & Co
Fazilka ....2697 Whiltingham ....M M & Co
Gallia......555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Islanda ....3361 Rait ....M M & Co
Kasara..................504 King..............................M M & Co
Nellos ....737 Canon...Persian Gulf...The Arab Steamer Co
Nairung ....2862 Park:........................T M & Co
Northumbria ...2756 Medley...A'werp...W& A G & Co
Oceana..................3507 Jones ....P & O Co
Putiala................1929 Johnson.........................M M & Co
Peter Jabsen..................Neesmejaad..................A Yule & Co
Somali ....1605 Kasch ...Durban...A Strandes & Co
Shah Jehan........2635 McBean ....Shah S N Co
Woodbridge.........2331 Motman ....W & A G & Co
Polynesien..........3544 Regared.......Mars.......M M &Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Canara...................3889 Wilson..................M M & Co
B Reichenfels.........2906 Kloppenburg ...W & A G & Co
CkR Detmold.........2816 Winter ....Antwerp...15-1 .. W & A G & Co
D & E Newby Hall...2481 Parker ...L'pool ...K N & Co
K Havildar...............3086 Toms ....Japan...T M & C
Alavi ....2324 Gray ....Bo & P S N Co
M Palamcotta ....2207 Cutbush...Durban...M M & Co
N Beckberan.........2447 Dettond ...Ant...2-3...T M & Co
O Hild ....719 Salvesen.......F F Campbell & Co
P Northumbria...2756 Medley...Ant...2-3.W& A G&Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cuina...... ....3963 Farquharson ...Antwerp... M M & Co
2 Sciodia...........3253 Kelso ....L'pool.....23-1...... W & A G & Co
Trieste..................3203 Ivancich ...Trieste...A L S N Co
6 Imani ....2979 Rosewaine ...Dunkirk...20-1.... W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra.......2129 Chersich...Trieste...A L S N Co
8 Barrington Court.....2834 Williams ......D'kirk... Captain
9 Mazagon.............3280 Fry .....Calcutta...M M & Co
12&13 China ....4160 Tocque...Aden......P & O Co
14 Dwarka ....759 Moxan.......Busrch.......M M & Co
15 Bo Maru..............3389 Noguchi..........N Y Kaisha

H W V D

Linga.......................951 Rothwell......Karachi...M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.......518 Esmail...N F...N F...Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri ....553 Mahomed.........Bo S N Co
Satrunji ....547 Hoosea..................Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
16	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Durban, Dec. 30
17	Dunrobin............	Carr	Calcutta, Jan. 5
	Polynesien	Regand	Noumea, Dec. 8
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan. 15
	Buffalo	Janssen	New York, Dec12

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	City of York	Wilson.........	Karachi
	Sahara..............	Park............	Genoa
	Malda	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Himalaya	Gregor.........	Shanghai
	Singu	Murrison	Rangoon

The steamer Dwarka, Capt Moxon, for Persian Gulf etc, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dandolo for Calcutta.
" Fazilka for Calcutta etc.
" Palamcotta for Zanzibar, &c
" Cleopatra for Trieste.
" Canara for Calcutta etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, is due at Bombay about midday on the 24th instant and wireless messages will be received by her from about 48 hours before arrival.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m. yesterday:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	0	1
Same date last year.......	6	4
Total mortality from all causes.......		96
Same date last year.......................		91

A tube containing radium to the value of about £800 has been lost in Paris. Finders have been warned against the danger of handling the substance.

France has made great progress in aviation during the year, but the achievements bear out the proverb that "one cannot make omelettes without breaking eggs." Ten officers have lost their lives. These are Captains Tarron and Camine, and Lieutenants de Byasson, Bague, Prinreteau, Truchon, de Grailly, Chotard, Loder, and Lantheaune. The last-named only obtained his pilot's certificate on the 8th September last.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)...	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Thursday, 18th January, 1912.

NEW CONDITIONS IN CHINA.

EUROPEAN residents in China, far from being dismayed by the new conditions in the land of their sojourn, express themselves filled with hope for the future. They appear to think that in that country at all events the establishment of a republic will be an unmixed blessing. According to them, "Let us cast off the works of darkness and let us put on the armour of Light" has become a national aspiration. With knowledge there will be new desires, new hopes, new efforts. No longer will the masses or the country feel themselves all called to the plough or the paddle. The "Celestial Empire," a prominent Anglo-Chinese journal at Shanghai, indulges in speculation as to what will happen in the event of the final overthrow of the Imperial House and foretells improved conditions of life as the result. At the outset it confesses that people will find out how extremely little there is that a Government can do for a nation. A superficial change here and there will be apparent, but beyond that the great broad face of the empire will show no sign; the nature of the people will remain the same, their characters will not change one iota, seeing that for changes of that kind centuries, not weeks, are needed. "In Peking some things might still be yellow, but it would not be the Imperial yellow. There would be the Forbidden City if the remnant of Imperialism is allowed there on sufferance. But that is not likely, for if there is one thing which your out-and-out republican has made up his mind about it is that the nest of eunuchs and other parasites must go once for all, so that one of the most indelible of Manchu disgraces may not become attached to the Chinese name." So much is certain but the question to which our contemporary is unable to find an answer is as to whether the governing Boards will remain and whether they are capable of carrying on the business of the vast country. It fears that the character of the Boards will not change with the personnel and observes "there is a mist surrounding every Government office which makes it impossible to see into the hearts of the occupants and to know whether they will be of the same corrupt nature as heretofore or whether there will be the immaculate purity for which the world hopes." The Chinese heart will be Chinese whether the Government be monarchical or republican and in that republic as in the American the difficulty will be to find honest men to audit the auditors and inspect the inspectors.

Official honesty is practically non-existent in China, and it is believed that the lack of that virtue will stand in the way of early progress. If there were honesty China could have a formidable army and navy. The fact has been keenly brought home to the Chinese and we are assured that men who formerly had doubts on that point have them no longer. If there were honesty even the country people would find the difference between the new democracy and the old despotism. Under the new conditions they will have to pay more taxes, but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that those taxes will be definite in amount, imposed so as to be least felt and will be spent for the good of the land. It is believed too that a change will be wrought in the manners, customs and occupations of the people—slowly it may be, but surely, and great numbers will discover that in industrialism, in mining and in trade there are opportunities far more profitable than those to be discovered in the fields. They are bidden hope for better things all round, so strenuously does the foreigner in China encourage his neighbours to believe in the advantages of a republic over the old monarchical system. The "Shanghai Mercury" foretells that the change will improve China's finances—if the innovations be properly directed. "Much virtue in your 'if'"; but that journal ponders little upon the point. It declares that outstanding loans, now onerous, will be found light and easy, a well minted currency will come to the aid of the miner, the manufacturer, the merchant and all other men. "In time a banking system should have grown up so strong as to smile at its recollection of the terrible trouble brought on it by the rubber boom of 1910, for by that time communications will have developed so much that difficulties in one place will be met by aid from another as is the practice in the west."

But this is not all a republican China is assured it may look forward to. It is told that a republic will give the people a widely and rapidly developed postal and telegraph system and a railway system such as they ought to have had long ago, while education is sure to grow. This and much more is promised—not by the wire-pullers, the revolutionists or the new president, but by the foreign press, which might well have been expected to maintain, at the most, an attitude of strict impartiality. One of these journals we notice is not so sanguine in its hopes of the new regime as are others. It asks dubiously: Will there be more wisdom, will the people be happier, better, more contented? Is there any hope that their lot will be morally as well as materially improved? And declares the questions to be unanswerable, as so much depends on circumstances. But still more depends upon the people who are chosen for office. The claims of Yuan Shih-kai to the presidentship are paramount as our telegram to-day asserts, but we do not believe the venerable statesman would ever put those claims forward, nor is it probable that he would consent to accept the office if it were offered to him. Revolutionaries apparently do not believe in his good faith; otherwise why attempt his life in the manner latterly adopted in dealing with royal personages? Moreover, the revolutionists have already set up a president of their own. Yuan Shi-Kai as first Minister would be unsurpassable, but even that position we doubt if he would be willing to act. China's strong man he undoubtedly is, but it is long since he pleaded advanced years as an excuse for relinquishing an office of responsibility. Everything in China's future depends on the men who are to hold such offices and if there were half a hundred Yuans there might be some hope, for the burden of the lay of all Anglo-Chinese sympathisers is "If the republican enters upon his new duty with a clean heart, with a determination to do right and to compel others to do likewise, then honesty will begin to reign in the land and the new heaven and the new earth of China will have come."

FORMER GOVERNOR OF MADRAS. THE death of Lord Wenlock has followed closely upon that of Lord Northcote and both the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have lost within less than four months two of their former rulers noted for their amiability as well as ability. Of the ex-Governors of Madras now only two survive, Lord Ampthill and Sir Arthur Lawley, Lord Wenlock's brother, who only retired the other day and could not have yet reached home as he was present at the Delhi Durbar and is touring in this country. Bombay is better off in this matter as four of its former Governors are still alive and active, one of them Lord Harris having revisited India only the other day. Lord Wenlock's Governorship of Madras very nearly coincided with Lord Harris's rule at Bombay and it was noted at the time that both the Presidencies had Governors who were well-known among other things for their cricketing tastes, though Lord Wenlock did not find nearly as good a scope at Madras for encouraging this sport as his contemporary at Bombay, who has left quite a tradition behind which was very pleasantly revived by his presence among us last month. Lord Wenlock succeeded a very popular ruler, the late Lord Connemara, and found it rather hard to keep up the high standard maintained by his predecessor. His time was much taken up by distress caused by famine and scarcity in his Presidency, and his measures for coping with these troubles were at one time very sharply criticised by the native papers, though personally he was hard at work making tours in the affected areas and otherwise stimulating relief measures. It was rather the policy which concerned the prevention of famines that was attacked. Irrigation as a measure preventing the distress caused by droughts is very popular among Indian critics who always blame Government for not pushing on irrigation works fast enough even at the expense of railways. Lord Wenlock deferred to such criticism to a great extent and an impetus was given to irrigation in the Presidency during his period. The most famous champion of irrigation in India, who had never ceased throughout his long life of nearly a century to urge his hobby on the authorities at home and here, the late General Sir Arthur Cotton, was originally a Madras Engineer, who began his service there as far back as 1821 and lived to see his pet panacea for famines and other numberless econmic ills favoured in his own Presidency by Lord Wenlock. Agricultural banks for which Madras has become so famous also received their chief inspectors during his rule and it was he who appointed Sir Frederic Nicholson to make extensive and very enquiries before the establishment of such banks. He retired from Madras in March 1896. His Barony was first created in 1831 in favour of his grand-uncle at the time of the Coronation of William IV, but expired the next year on the death of the newly created Baron. It was revived however in 1839 in favour of his brother, the late Lord Wenlock's grandfather. It now goes to Lord Wenlock's elder brother, Colonel Lawley, who was Military Secretary to his brother at Madras and as he too has no children it may pass on in due course to his younger brother, Sir Arthur who has just vacated the Governorship of Madras.

THE COTTON "SETTLEMENT." MEANING, probably, by the word "settlement" merely a cessation for a considerable period of the present dispute in the Lancashire weaving trade, the Home papers do not take too sanguine a view of the agreement, which has been reached by the conference. At the same time, it must be admitted that the result is rather more auspicious than might have been expected. As we pointed out a few days ago it was decidedly in the interests of both parties to end the dispute. The men were short of funds, and the prospects of strike pay were meagre—pay for a little while only and even small while it lasted. On the other hand if they returned to work, there was a prosperous time awaiting the mills, and a chance of earning big wages. As for the employers, had they stiffened their backs as they threatened, they must have turned them with sore hearts on the piles of orders, which were open to them if they chose to conciliate their men. At the same time even with such powerful inducement on either side, we hardly anticipated that such a lengthy period of peace would be assured to the trade, for the non-union difficulty is a standing grievance on which no patched-up compromise was likely to be permanent. However, tempted by the prospects of flourishing trade, both employers and men have agreed to sink their differences for the time being and to leave the responsibility of settling the non-union difficulty to others. It will be seen that the proposed agreement ensures peace in the weaving trade for twelve months, six months during which the truce will last, and failing the permanent acceptance of the suggested terms, another six months, the period of notice required before either side can take action. The latter proviso certainly suggests that it is not considered likely that the proposed terms will be accepted as a final settlement, but of course by the end of the year's peace, which is now secured, the whole position in regard to non-union labour may have changed. It is not a question, which affects the Lancashire men alone, it affects all unions more or less, and not least the miners who may very shortly be on strike. So for twelve months the Lancashire weavers are prepared to let others carry on the battle, while they enjoy the benefits of a brisk trade.

A DECLINING INDIAN INDUSTRY. IN a memorandum relating to varieties of sandal-wood which are grown in Madras, and which has been compiled by the Forests Chemist to the Government of India, we find some useful hints in regard to what is described as a declining Indian industry. This is the sandal-wood oil distillation which is carried on in the Madras Presidency, and also largely at Kanauj in the United Provinces. As a rule, of course, the oil which is distilled in Europe is better in quality than that which is obtained by the primitive methods which are employed in India. The European oil is light coloured and has a pleasant odour, while the Indian product is more or less contaminated towards the later stages of crude distillation and consequently is of a higher specific gravity and a darker colour. However at Kanauj the results obtained seem to approach the products of the European distillery much more closely than those obtained in other parts of the country and this is so not only in regard to the quality of the oil, but also to the percentage of oil which is extracted from a given quality of wood. The yield is very variable but in Europe it is said to be from about three to six per cent. while in India it is said to average 2·5 per cent. At Kanauj, however, the percentage is stated to be never below five and six per cent, and the annual yield is at the least about 8,000 lbs of oil. Unfortunately the industry is now fast declining owing to want of fuel, and the increasing price of good sandal-wood, and probably the only thing which will revive it is the introduction of modern processes. This the Forests Chemist believes to be thoroughly feasible on a paying basis, for the establishment of an up-to-date factory in perfumery centres, such as Kanauj, where large quantities of sandal-wood oil are consumed every month in the manufacture of Indian attars, should prove very profitable. The total cost, it is estimated, of a modern distillery would be about Rs. 45,000 and a profit of Rs. 8 should be realised on every maund of best sandal-wood used in the process. This should provide a sufficient margin for the remunerative conduct of the business, and in addition to the supply of oil to manufacturers of perfume there is believed to be every possibility that an export trade would be developed.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Saturday next.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year, resulted in the election of Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

MINIATURE Delhi Durbar medals in gold or silver are being struck in His Majesty's Mint, Calcutta, and can be obtained by respectable firms on terms which can be ascertained on application to the Mint Master, Post Box No. 88, Calcutta.

THEIR Imperial Majesties before leaving India graciously presented portraits of themselves to the Orient Club, and a portrait of Her Imperial Majesty to the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana.

REVISED regulation for the appointment of probationers for the Indian Forest Service in 1912 have been issued by the Government of Bombay.

AUTHORITATIVE information was received in Calcutta to the effect that the projected marriage between H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior and Princess Indira Raja of Baroda has been postponed.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, DEC. 30.

PROBABLE INCREASE OF GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

For weeks a rumour has been current that in the beginning of the new year—after the newly elected Imperial Diet will be convened—a further strengthening of the army will be proposed by the Government. As this bit of news has been credited in the papers of all parties without being called in question by the semi-official press, we may take it for granted that there is a certain amount of truth behind it. Only that question cannot be answered yet, whether the increase will be confined to either the Army or to the Navy, or whether both armaments will be increased.

The greater probability is, that the Army alone will be increased. We ought to remember that at the foundation of the German Empire one per cent of the population was fixed as the standard figure for the standing army. In 1893 this percentage was even temporarily surpassed by the new Army Bill, but, in consequence of the steady growth of the population (by about 850,000 souls per year) it fell again to 0·9 and 0·8 percents. despite the repeated small additions to the absolute figure.

It is true the fixture at one per cent has not the binding force of a law of nature, and if Germany could be sure that peace will not be endangered within reasonable time, there would be no damage done, if a larger part of the male population than at present would be spared the two years' drill in rank and file, though Lord Roberts thinks this training school so useful for every young man. But certain happenings of the last few months have proved that there is no reliance on the perpetual continuation of that peace, Germany has now been enjoying peace for forty years. French military men try to swell the heads of their compatriots with the notion that the French Army is now ever so much superior to the German "nation in arms" and though we may strongly doubt, whether this estimate be justified by the actual state of things, the excitable mood of the French nation is likely to be carried away by the belief in the superior strength of the French Army, whatever facts of the case may be.

We cannot doubt that the inclination of the French to seize any opportunity for taking revenge for their crushing defeat in 1870 and 1871 has considerably grown during the last few months. Nor must we overlook two additional moments for their present warlike spirit: firstly the preparation for enlisting coloured recruits from their African colonies and secondly the uncontroverted revelations of Captain Faber, that England is prepared to help the French in case of a war with Germany not only with her fleet, but also with a considerable army on shore.

Nevertheless we may be sure that the increase of the German Army will keep within moderate bounds. It is meant merely for purposes of defence. If Germany had any plan of aggression, she needed only follow the example of France and enroll all young men capable to serve in the Army. Thereby her standing Army would certainly count 200,000 more men than at present. Nobody doubts that the new Bill will comprise only a fraction of that figure.

Whether the German Navy will also be increased, and to what extent, is quite uncertain. Here again the expectations are held within narrow limits. The principal change will probably be, that a larger number of warships is kept in commission, in order to meet a sudden attack with appropriate strength.

As nobody doubts in the least that the German Army and Navy are exclusively meant for defending the honour and the territory of the nation, and not for "devolutionary" wars like those of Louis XIV, the granting of this hypothetical Bill by the Diet is quite certain. Even if the Social-Democrats, who on principle oppose such propositions gain a number of seats, they will not command more than a quarter of the House. All the other parties, however Conservatives, Centrists and Liberals are sure to vote for the Bill and to carry it with an overwhelming majority.

GERMAN CONGO.

As the French Chamber sanctioned the German-French Agreement by a vast majority on December 20th and at the same time in Germany Dr. Solf, the former Governor of Somoa, was appointed Colonial Secretary, a definite basis is now arrived at for solving the practical questions connected with the territory ceded by France to Germany in Equatorial Africa. It is a territory half as large as the whole German Empire, and it is coherent with Cameroon, another German colony of a size equal to the German Empire. In what spirit the administration of the new colony is to be conducted, the former Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, whose influence is still perceivable in the Colonial Service, explained to a large audience. The experience gained by the experiments made in Tropical Africa may not only benefit all the nations that have possesions in those up to the present neglected regions (Britains, French, Belgians, Spaniards and Portuguese) but prove the means of pacifying, and elevating, the natives to a higher level,

A better arrangement of the boundary lines by mutual agreements and exchanges is the first point to be considered. In this respect the New Treaty has been more wisely drawn up than former colonial Agreements. It fixes the border line only in a general way, leaving every detail to local enquiries. As a rule the "Thalweg" of rivers and the crests of the mountain ranges are the best dividing lines between two neighbouring colonies. Reasons for deviating from these geographical boundaries may be found in the necessity of keeping a tribe entirely under one jurisdiction or in the desirability of allowing a colony a way of its own to a navigable river. By the new treaty a German-French Committee will have a pretty free hand to modify the provisional boundaries laid down in the paragraphs and on the accompanying maps. Herr Dernburg points to the drawbacks of the older colonial agreements about boundaries and territories little known at the time of settling them. A great deal of money and trouble may still be spared to the colonial administration of African colonies by rectifying the existing boundaries according to the natural conditions found out since.

It is also a new departure that the two nations now possessing the west of Equatorial Africa have agreed to have their railway policy in common. Both districts will thereby soon be opened by long railway lines. For the German Colonial Office, after neglecting the construction of railways up to 1904, has now adapted the policy of developing every spot by connecting it with the net of railways. Even financially the bold enterprize has been a success everywhere. As the export trade of the whole district was worth 1 3-5 million pounds this indicates, according to German notions that a railway will be profitable.

Very important is the task to be solved by scientific exploration and systematic research. Especially the sleeping disease will be fought by both nations in keen competition. To find out the occult resources of the vast district, will be the object of all the more zeal because the definite settlement of the borders will be affected thereby. The large Capitalists of Germany will in the beginning be called upon to bring some sacrifices for this purpose, until a survey of the existing wealth of the country may be arrived at. It will be an advantage to the French companies chartered without due respect for the development of the country that the German regulations keep the prosperity of the natives well in view they will also find support from German capitalists.

In short the division of the country will have the consequence, that in both parts a higher activity will be displayed and it cannot fail that the natives will derive the highest advantage from the competition and rivalry of two highly civilized nations resolved to win them and to raise them to a higher standard of life.

THE BETTERING OF GERMAN FINANCES.

Towards the end of the last session of the new defunct diet, the Imperial Chancellor of the exchequer gave a survey over the results of the financial Reform Legislation of 1909. In the first place the funded debt of the Empire has been reduced by 7 1-2 million pounds sterlings. Secondly the Treasury refunded to the Imperial Bank 13 1-2 million pounds sterling, i.e., the whole amount to which it was indebted previously to the Reform. Thirdly, instead of 5 million pounds to be raised by Treasury Bonds on the 1st of October, the Treasury could content itself with three millions. This development was favoured by the growing wealth of the nation, for which the higher Export figures, the larger deposits in the Savings Banks and the further decline of the German emigration are clear indications. Thus a great deal more has been reached than what was expected in the first two years after the change. It is in harmony with this development that, despite the political crisis of this year, the quotations for German Government stock kept their level better than that of other states.

L. ASCH.

INSURANCE AND SOCIETIES BILLS.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

In two commmunications addressed to the Secretary to the Bengal Government, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce deal with the main features of the Life Assurance Companies Bill and the Provident Societies Bill. Commenting on the former, the Committee of the Chamber recognise that the Government of India agree with them in thinking that more active measures on the part of the State are required in this country than in the United Kingdom. They maintain that the Bill ought to go much further in this direction than it goes at present. A maximum of publicity is, of course, desirable, but it will not be sufficient, unless it is combined with something more than a minimum of State control. In fact, the Committee do not believe that any act less comprehensive than that sketched in the second paragraph of the letter will be effective. In certain important respects it is recognised that the Act will undoubtedly differ from the English Statute. These differences would not be, however, in themselves an objection to it. On the contrary they would, in the opinion of the Committee, make it much more suitable to the conditions prevailing in this country, and if English precedents are thought to be necessary it should be remembered that by the English Friendly Societies Acts a very substantial measure of State control is exercised over these institutions in the British Colonies. In other countries the same principle is extended to life offices and these might be advantageously followed in India. The Committee trust therefore that the Government of Bengal will strongly recommend that, in regard to the point specified, the Bill should be reconsidered and modified.

Dwelling upon the Provident Societies Bill, the Committee of the Chamber have examined the Bill in conjunction with the Bill to provide for the regulation of Life Assurance Companies. They are, however, without personal experience of the working of Provident Societies, such as those in question, and they consequently propose to confine their remarks to general principles. On the whole, they approve the Bill, as its leading features appear to be of a sound and serviceable character. It also goes, they think, as far as may be desirable at the present time, in the way of affording protection for those who have invested or who may contemplate investing their savings in Provident Institutions, and, in view of the existing conditions in this country, they would doubt the advisability of following more closely the detailed and elaborate provisions of the English Friendly Societies Acts. But they are, nevertheless, of opinion that in one most important respect, an attempt should be made to model the Act more closely on the lines of the Statute of 1896, referring to the method of or system in accordance with which the control of the State is to be exercised over the operations of Provident Societies.

MR. MILLER'S MURDERERS.

Remaining Culprit Shot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

Ai Ping, the only remaining man wanted by the authorities in connection with the murder of Mr. Miller of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, was killed by a detective sent out from Chiengmai to arrest him, on December 23. He had eluded all the efforts of the authorities for some time, but the detectives eventually located him in the Monglee District, and, it is presumed that he was shot while endeavouring to escape from his pursuers.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the question of a second Brigadier-General at Quetta is engaging the attention of the military authorities.

AT yesterday evening's meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation a resolution of condolence on the ultimely death of Sir John Jenkins was adopted, all rising. The resolution will be forwarded to Lady Jenkins.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a fifth Judge in the Chief Court of Lower Burma. Mr. Justice S. Robinson who has been acting as an additional judge for about four years will thereby be confirmed in that appointment.

THE statement of reported plague deaths in the districts and Native States of the Bombay Presidency for November shows that in the districts there were 12,917 deaths compared with 20,370 deaths in the proceding month. In the Native States the total number of deaths was 1,713 as compared with 2,712, in the preceding month.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

SUBMISSION OF REVISED SCHEME.

Ratification Likely to be Delayed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, Jan. 16.

The Drafting Committee of the Opium Conference has submitted a revised scheme for ratification, based on suggestions made by the German delegates. Six Powers have agreed to the principle of the draft, subject to the approval of their Governments.

A letter to the *Times* from the Hague foreshadows a delay in the ratification. The correspondent believes that M. Asser, the international jurist, whose assistance has been invoked for the final drafting of the scheme, has expressed an opinion that the results of the Conference must necessarily be somewhat tentative, and that the revision of certain sections of the Convention will probably be required later, when experience has demonstrated the practical effect of an international regulation upon the opium, morphine and cocaine trade.

The correspondent adds that it would not be surprising if the first results of the present Convention fell short of the highest expectations. The ground to be covered is enormous, and the amount of definite information available is most limited.

Bishop Brent, however, continues to keep the proceedings on a high plane of good feeling, and there is every reason to hope that the final results will be generally satisfactory.

THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

Agreement Amounting to Virtual Settlement.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Cotton Conference has been adjourned until the 19th instant. It was decided to submit proposals for a settlement to the operatives, subject to a truce of six months on the question of non-members of trade unions.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Master Cotton-Spinners have decided to keep the mills on short time, whether the weaving dispute is settled or not.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Most of the papers regard the cotton agreemen as a virtual settlement. The actual arrangement is that the operatives' officials will submit to the operatives terms involving an immediate resumption of work, and Sir George Askwith, if requested, will, at the end of the six months' truce, submit the suggestions for definite settlement. In the event of this procedure failing, it is also agreed that neither side will take action on the subject of non-members of trade unions without six months' notice.

SUGAR CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

Vote against Russia.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.

A Conference of sugar experts, held at the Treasury, passed a unanimous resolution against allowing Russia to increase her export quota.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Chamber Passes Vote of Confidence.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 440 votes to 6.

A Ministerial declaration says the first task of the Government will be to ensure as quickly as possible the ratification of the Franco-German treaty, and adds, "We do not doubt that by a loyal agreement with Spain it will enable us to organise a protectorate over Morocco, which is the natural goal of our African policy. We intend as much as ever to remain faithful to our alliance and to our friendship."

AUSTRALIAN AVIATION.

Government Orders British Aeroplanes.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Commonwealth is organising an aviation school and is obtaining the services of two skilled British aviators. The Government has also ordered four British aeroplanes.

THE KAISER.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Berlin by the announcement that the German Emperor will attend the Swiss Army manœuvres in September.

ARGENTINE RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Argentine Railway strikers have agreed to accept mediation by the Government.

GOLD SHIPMENT FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Jan. 17.

The P. and O. steamer "Egypt" to-day shipped £175,000 gold for India.

ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL

Steps to Prevent Home Rule Demonstration.

PROSPECT OF BLOODSHED AT BELFAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Ulster Unionist Council has decided to take steps to prevent Mr. Churchill and Mr. Redmond from holding a demonstration in favour of Home Rule in Belfast.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The *Daily News* says that the great difference between the forthcoming and the preceding Home Rule Bills will lie in the inclusion of the principle of Home Rule all round.

The Unionist papers say that the decision to prevent Mr. Churchill speaking at Belfast is due to the certainty of trouble, and even bloodshed if he does.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast in interviews with representatives of the *Morning Post* and the *Daily Telegraph*, said that Belfast was, at present, like an explosive magazine, which only wanted a match to cause an upheaval. The country districts were just as determined to prevent the meeting.

The Liberals declare that the meeting shall be held in spite of everything.

Mr. Mackinnon Wood, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, speaking at Acton, described the decision as the most remarkable piece of Irish humour he had ever seen.

THE MINERS' UNREST.

Coal Selling at Panic Prices.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The Conference of the Miners' Federation will open at Birmingham to-morrow to receive the results of the strike ballot and to determine future policy, including a definite scheme for submission to the masters. In the meantime the rush of purchasers has exhausted the stocks of coal of the merchants, and as a result the colliers are asking panic prices.

A feature on the Berlin Bourse is the strength of the coal industry, in expectation of increased business with Great Britain in view of a strike.

THE OSAKA FIRE.

Thirty Thousand People Homeless.

OSAKA, Jan. 16.

The number of houses destroyed in the fire is now given as 5,268. Thirty thousand people are homeless. The fire broke out in the Yoshiwara quarter, which has been completely destroyed. It is feared that many women have perished. Soldiers assisted the firemen in combatting the flames.

OSAKA, Jan. 17.

The fire started again yesterday evening, but was extinguished at midnight. The damage is estimated at three millions sterling.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Lord Kitchener and Sirdar at Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, Jan. 16.

Lord Kitchener and Sir Francis Wingate have arrived here to meet King George.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

To Visit New York.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will pay a four days' visit to New York next week.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Huge Majority for a Big Army and Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The papers are pointing out that the German elections, in spite of the Socialists' successes, give the Government a three to one majority in favour of increased armaments, which will involve about three millions sterling more annually for the Navy, as all parties except the Socialists are in favour of a big Army and Navy, though they are not agreed on the subject of home politics.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Bill in Swedish Parliament.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.

The Government has announced the introduction of a bill granting the suffrage to women, and also making them eligible for election to Parliament

THIRD TEST MATCH.

Another Victory for England.

ADELAIDE, Jan. 17.

The third test match was brought to a conclusion to-day and resulted in a victory fer England by seven wickets.

Australia brought up the total in their second innings to 476, Matthews scoring 53.

England, going in again, made 112 runs for the loss of three wickets, Rhodes made 57 not out. He played a solid game, and was rather lucky.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Republic Shortly to be Decreed.

ATTEMPT ON YUAN SHI-KAI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 16.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that its correspondent has excellent authority for believing that an Edict will appear in few days not only announcing the abdication of the Throne but decreeing a Republic, the President of which shall be elected by the people. It is confidently believed that the Republican leaders at Nan-King will recognise the paramount claims of Yuan Shi-Kai to the Presidency.

PEKING, Jan. 16.

The man, who threw the bomb at Yuan Shi-Kai, with four others, was subsequently arrested at a tea-house. The High Executioner is now parading before the building awaiting orders.

Twelve soldiers and three civilians were wounded as a result of the explosion. The route was lined by troops.

The would-be assassin's aim was bad as the bomb fell twenty feet from Yuan's carriage. The explosion shook the houses in the neighbourhood.

Yuan's visit to the Palace was in connection with the abdication of the Throne.

Trouble on Burma Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

A Bhamo correspondent, writing on the situation in Yunnan says:—"Latest arrivals from Tengyueh state that it is impossible to obtain reliable news. The situation is in utter confusion. This much, however, may be regarded as certain, the troubles now are not between Imperialists and Revolutionaries, but between the different factions of the latter. On the one hand, those in command claim to hold their position from the leader of the Revolution himself; on the other, it is maintained that the alleged generals and commanders are nothing but freebooters who make the Revolution cover for their own nefarious designs."

TROOPS FOR HONG-KONG.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

The *Pioneer* understands that it has been decided to reinforce the garrison of Hong-Kong by two battalions of Indian Infantry and an Indian Mountain Battery. The troops warned for embarkation at Karachi are the 25th and 26th Punjabis, while the 24th Hazara Mountain Battery will sail from Rangoon.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

An Aeroplane Seized as Contraband.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Italians have stopped the liner "Carthage," carrying mails from Marseilles to Tunis, off Sardinia, and have seized an aeroplane as contraband of war.

It appears that the aeroplane was intended to take part in an aviation meeting at Tunis, and the aviators are protesting.

THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.

The Sultan has informed the Senate that he has decided to dissolve the Chamber.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Nine per cent Dividend Declared

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Hamburg-America Line declares a dividend of 9 per cent. against 8 per cent. in 1910. The balance of twenty-nine million marks is transferred to the writing off and reserve accounts. It is proposed to increase the capital by twenty-five million marks.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

Unfounded Report.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.

Well-founded reports dissipate the hopes aroused by Queen Wilhelmina's repeated absences from Court.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN TRENCH.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

It is officially confirmed that Captain Trench, now undergoing a term of imprisonment for espionage, recently attempted to commit suicide in Glatz Fortress by hanging. A warder, however, cut him down and he is quite unhurt.

COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Kern, Chairman of the Cotton Bills of Lading Conference, and Mr. Simpson, Manager of the Bank of Liverpool, have arrived in New York, to arrange a more satisfactory system of safeguarding bills.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Recruiting for the Commonwealth Navy is progressing steadily.

Dr. Pearse, the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, has been given a year's extension of service in the appointment and salary has been raised from Rs. 1,700 to Rs. 1,800.

THE MUSSORIE TRAGEDY.

Address for the Defence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, Jan. 17.

At the trial of Miss Mount Stephen yesterday, Mr. Ewing, on behalf of the accused, addressed the Court.

He said:—"I rebut the charges made against Miss Mount Stephen. I dismiss the fact of Miss Orme's death being a natural one. Everything points to a preparation for death. She put away her things, burnt her papers and also put away her teeth. She always wore them, through vanity or some other cause. At night she put them away carefully in a cardboard box with her bracelet which could only be removed by force, locked them in her box and hung the keys round her neck. We dismiss the idea of robbery. Everything points to suicide. It is hard to say what her motive was but it is hard to read the motive of another's mind. You say the deceased had money and everything she wanted, but the deceased was of a very domestic temparament and all her hopes had been destroyed. She came out to India to marry Mr. Grant. She grieved over his death and it was her absorbing passion. The Teresine prophecy in 1905, promised her that she would marry a doctor in 1906. It said the lines on her hand showed she would have had a large family if she had married young, but it was certain she would have one boy in 1910. Dr. Grant was her great passion and after he died she did not fear death. She called it passing away, a transmigration of soul. The morbid feeling about death is proved by her letters. We are told, with a sneer, by the prosecution that presentiments do not kill. But what are presentiments but the working of our own minds. On 1st May she had a presentiment of sudden death and made her will at once. She ailed, on and off, all the winter. She was ill on 1st May, and sent for Dr. Osburn again on 1st June, but had no medicines. In July she was very ill; on the 31st August she was very ill. Her hopes had been shattered and her health now was bad and she did not care to live. Her love for Miss Mount Stephen was great and her love and unselfishness won Miss Mount Stephen's love. She was a most devoted and affectionate companion to her. In April, she saw Mrs. John's unkindness to Miss Mount Stephen and immediately took her and provided for her.

A NEW WILL.

The first thing she did was to make her will leaving Miss Mount Stephen, Rs. 12,000 and jewellery, in the codicil she gave her three necklaces, taking what she had given her sisters and giving them to her friend and companion. On 13th July. she made a deed of gift giving Miss Mount Stephen the three necklaces. Why did she give away her jewellery in her life time? Bacause she had no furthur need of it. What was her object in hiding the suicide! She was afraid that insanity might be used as the reason for putting aside her will, besides insanity would have reflected on her family. Also she was afraid of being subjected to a postmortem examination. We are told she bought a bottle of veronal in June and again in August. The veronal was bought to relieve the attacks. Hence the dates coincide. It must be borne in mind that Miss Orme was the mistress and Miss Mount Stephen the servant, and she could not shadow the deceased and prevent her buying veronal. Miss Mount Stephen knew nothing about the veronal or the removal of the label. She never knew of the existance of veronal. On the 8th August, Miss Orme purchased arsenic. The chemists have never said that Miss Mount Stephen purchased it. Why did they not point her out in court if they wished to? On the 8th September, the deceased purchased prussic acid and Miss Mount Stephen knows nothing about it. The action of prussic acid is rapid. The poison takes six or seven second to act. She had plenty of time. The prosecution says it is murder, but I maintain it is suicide. There is not a shadow of proof that Miss Mount Stephen had anything to do with the death. You say she had accomplices. Who are the accomplices! It is for the prosecution to find out. Nearly four months have passed since the murder and still the prosecution have no proofs against Miss Mount Stephen We are asked to believe Miss Orme purchased poisons because Miss Mount Stephen asked her to. Why should she obey her companions? She was a woman of fifty and the accused is thirty-five. Why should she influence her? All the talk of crystal-gazing and spiritualism is nonsense. I have shown you, Sir, Miss Mount Stephen is no in way connected with the crime. It is for the prosecution to find who the murderer was. If there were accomplices where are they; Miss, Mount Stephen has been incarcerated for the last six weeks and I would ask you Sir to relieve her."

Judgment will be given on the 20th.

A MYSORE PATENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 17.

After a protracted hearing the Full Bench of the Chief Court of Mysore in an exhaustive judgment have found against Messrs. Theobald Brothers, taxidermists of Mysore, in their claim that papier mache mounting of casts instead of clay models and poisoning of mask or skins was an invention of their firm as patented under the Mysore Inventions and Designs regulations. The action was taken at the instance of Messrs. Van Ingen, taxidermists, also of Mysore City, who obtained the evidence of an English expert, Mr. Rowland Ward, on commission to prove that papier mache method and poisoning of mask and skin process were known to the trade of Europe thirty years ago. The Court declared that an exclusive privilege had not been granted to Messrs. Theobald Brothers as stated in their specification and found for Messrs. Van Ingens with costs throughout.

RANGOON SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 17.

The Magistrate of Twante Township gave his finding in the shooting case, which occurred in Twante Creek on December 5th, when A Pelopatis, a Greek jewellery trader, shot a sampan man who attempted to strangle him in a boat while on his way to Rangoon. The Magistrate held that the deceased met his death from a gunshot wound caused by the accused, but he had no doubt that the story of the accused was reliable and that the sampan man was shot in self-defence. The bail bonds were cancelled.

In connection with the Government of India prices enquiry, Mr. K. L. Dutta, Accountant General on special duty, will visit Madras on the 25th inst., and will return to Calcutta on the 31st.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Big Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A meeting was held this avening in the Town Hall in support of the Hindu University scheme. There was a large attendance and H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaner presided. The Maharajah of Durbhanga opened the meeting with a review of the progress of the scheme.

The Maharajah of Bikaner then addressed the meeting. His Highness referred to the beneficent effect of the Royal visit and traced the history of growth of founding a great Hindu University. His Highness said: "The proposed Hindu University will fill a great want by being a teaching and residential University providing for technical instructions and encouraging research and by what is more important including in its courses teaching of religion. Perhaps I may be permitted to touch on this subject. I would say and I think I could count on the support not only of this distinguished assembly but also of our community at large, when I say it that it is not in any spirit of hostility or unfriendliness to Mahomedan brethren that this scheme has been launched, a scheme which as a matter of fact was mooted several years ago. Whatever the ideal may have been, India is big enough for two such Universities as are now before the public, and situated as we are at the present moment it must be conceded that much good can be done by diverting the charities and activities of the two communities towards the promotion of education by creating institutions which will appeal to them in a special degree. It is our earnest desire to work and in such a way that the Mahomedan and Hindu Universities may be looked upon as sister institutions labouring to promote in their respective spheres the good of the children of our common country, and there is every reason to hope and believe that with both the institutions broadly organized, soundly managed and sufficiently endowed and with the spread of knowledge which they will foster and promote they will contribute towards creating a spirit of mutual esteem and goodwill among the members of the two communities based on morality, reverence and duty.

"In this connection I am sure you will all be very glad to hear that His Excellency the Viceroy has kindly authorised me to express his sympathy with our Hindu University movement of his good wishes for its success.

"Before concluding, I would like to join in the appeal to the princes and people of India to subscribe liberally to the funds of the University. It is encouraging to hear that over 43 lakhs have already been subscribed. I hope that this amount will soon be doubled and that before long a sufficient sum will be forthcoming to make the Hindu University not only self supporting but the first educational institution in India fully equipped with the most modern appliances and inspired by the culture, of the East.

In his speech in reply to the address from the Senate of the Calcutta University His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to give to India the watch-word of "Hope." Let hope also be the watch-word of our University movement and may God bless and "reward our labours."

Among the other speakers were Mrs. Annie Besant and Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya who made an eloquent appeal in Hindi for funds which was received with cheers by the Marwari community. Sir Gurudas Banerjee also appealed for funds. The Maharajah of Bikaner subscribed rupees four lakhs and thirty-six thousand. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Exploration Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Jan. 17.

The General Officer Commanding the Abor Expedition telegraphs from Yambung on January 16th that the weather is still rainy, cloudy and misty which much delays the survey work. The Dihong Exploration Party is camped near Rega close to which village is a peak 10,000 feet high from which, it is hoped that, much useful work may be done.

The Gams of Rega, Sitang and Parong are friendly and have given the exploration party much help. This is most important as the attitude of the neighbouring villages has largely depended on that of the influential village of Rega and it may now confidently be hoped that a further exploration work will be facilitated.

YAMBUNG CAMP, Jan. 17.

Though heavy black clouds on the hills and thick white mist in the valleys have retarded survey and exploration work in the last few days, the knowledge of the course of the Dihong as gained by observation made by the Mission of Col. MacIntyre and Mr. Bentinck has been increased two-fold. The work of the two survey parties is now being linked up. The direction of the Shimang and Siom rivers, both tributaries of the Dihong, has now bedn ascertained. The arrival of the British Mission at Rega. which is said to be a great centre for both slave dealing and raiding, is satisfactory as through the friendly villagers touch may be gained with the Komkar Abors on their border. In the meantime the tribesmen are paying their fines and three rifles for Mr. Williamson's party have been further recovered, General Sir B. Mahon and three of his staff have arrived here to-day. A "Mahser," weighing fifty-two pounds has, been caught in the Dihong,

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Seditious Publications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

In the Ashe murder trial yesterday afternoon, Mr. Napier, continuing his address for the Crown, before the Special Tribunal, dwelt on Nilkantan's story that he had quarrelled with Vandri and Hariharan in regard to money and submitted that the story was extremely improbable and that there was nothing in the letters filed to corroborate it. He next traced the friendship which existed between the various accused. Mr. Napier referred to the other documents filed and first confined himself to the book "The Indian War or Independence." The langunge used was a language of ill-feeling and hatred towards Europeans and was obviously intended to stir up ill-feeling against Europeans. The book, throughout, contained a number of accusations and perpetual misrepresentations against Europeans and contained also advices for a future revolution.

Counsel was commenting on another publication, "Friendly words to Aryans," which emanated from Pondicherry when the Court rose for the day.

THE ROYAL VISIT,

Their Majesties Mementos.

Before leaving Bombay Their Imperial Majesties, through Sir Charles Cust, Equerry, presented the Orient Club with two autograph photogravures of themselves which they desired to be hung in a conspicuous position in the Club buildings. The following message was forwarded on behalf of the members of the Club to Their Majesties: "The president and the members of the Orient Club humbly tender their heartfelt thanks for Their Imperial Majesties' most gracious gift to the Club. The portraits have been received safely and will be hung in a conspicuous position in the Club in accordance with Their Majesties' commands."

The Princess V. M. Gymkhana, Bombay, has been the recipient of a large autograph portrait of herself from Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress. The photograph was sent to the Gymkhana on the eve of Her Majesty's departure from Bombay and the kindly interest thus shown by Her Majesty has been much appreciated by the ladies of the varions communities. who constitute the members of the Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Jan. 17.

Dr. Ewing, Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, recently received from Sir Charles Cust, Equerry to the King Emperor and Queen Empress, a pair of large photogravures of Their Imperial Majesties with Their Majesties' autograph signature. The Vice-Chancellor despatched a telegram to Sir Charles Cust on board H. M. S. 'Medina," Bombay, gratefully acknowledging the receipt of the photogravures. The Syndicate has appointed a submittee to recommend a conspicuous place in the University buildings where the photogravures may be hung with advantage.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

The *Pioneer* says: The King before leaving India, conferred the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order upon the Prime Minister of Nepal and a K. C. V. O. upon General Bhim Shamser Jung, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW PROVINCE OF BIHAR.

Bankipore to be the Capital.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

It appears from to-day's "Calcutta Gazette" that the Capital of the new province of Bihar will be Bankipore. It is notified that 19·66 acres will be acquired for the extension of Government House (Chujjubagh) and 31·16 acres in the neighbourhood for Government offices.

THE CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

Suggested Separation of Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to address the Government on the subject of the change of Capital.

The Anglo-Indian Defence Association are also addressing the Government on the subject. The *Englishman* states that their letter protests against the scheme on the score of expense, the unconstitutional way in which it was brought about and the ignoring of the newly-elected councils in the matter.

The *Englishman* has reason to believe that the question of separating Burma from India is under consideration, and that Lord Crewe is favourably disposed towards the suggestion of making Burma into a Crown Colony. The paper adds that information is now being collected which may form the subject of a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and that the question will also come up in the House of Commons. It remains, however, to be seen whether the creation of a separate Crown Colony will be recommended or whether Burma will be given, like Bengal, a Governor and will remain part of the Indian Empire.

AFGHAN BORDER RAIDS.

Preventive Measures Discussed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Jan. 17.

The "Sind Gazette" writes that it is understood that among the subjects lately discussed between the Commissioner in Sind and the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, recent predatory raids into British territory by the Brahuis from over the border, received considerable attention. The question of bringing off enders to justiee and of enforcing reparation was considered and an agreement as to the procedure was arrived at. The measures to be taken, it may be hoped, will be such as to prevent any repetition of these incursions in the future as it is intolerable that the half savage borderers should invade with impunity the territory on this side of the administrative frontier harrying peaceful Sindhis, looting their property and injuring the prestige of the British Government which is made to appear as if it is unable or unwilling to protect its own subjects.

TOLLYGANJ FORGERY.

Question of Accused's Sanity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Duval, District and Sessions Judge at Alipore, yesterday took up the Tollygunge Note Forgery Case in which Anande Mohun Roy was charged with having forged Government Currency Notes.

Colonel Calvert, Principal of the Calcutta Medical College on being examined, said that the accused was on the borderland of insanity formerly and was now an accentric and a crank.

Both sides then addressed the jury on the question of the accused's sanity.

The jury after a short adjournment, by a majority of three to two, delivered a verdict that the accused was not fit to take his trial.

The Judge referred the matter to the Local Government and ordered the accused to be remanded in jail pending the orders of the Local Government and postponed the case "sine die."

Mr. G. Findlay Shirras will make a tour through the Madras presidency as follows:—Bellary 20th January, Madras 25th,; Tanjore 1st February: Madura 4th, Tuticorin 8th February, Trichinopoly 12th., Calicut 17th., Salam 20th February; Cocanada 25th, Vizagapatam 29th. He returns to Calcutta on 5th March. The object of his tour is to collect statistics and to get into touch with local conditions by interviewing those intimately connected with the districts to be visited.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

The Maharani of Baroda.

I regard the publication of the book entitled "The Position of Women in Indian Life," written by the Maharani of Baroda, in collaboration with a Bengalee publicist, as a notable event in the Indian world of letters. It is the first book of its kind by an Indian princess, and is, moreover, a commendable achievement. It shows as if in the course of a generation, we have put quite an age between the India that was, and the India of the present day, with its strange, sad, delightful, grotesque, promising, and modern development. Fifty years ago, the Indian chief was of "the old school," innocent of English and of western polish. He was the patriarch of his people, and proud of his little dominion, beyond which he never cared to step. Crossing the waters was then simply inconceivable. Their sons have been educated in at least a smattering of the foreign tongue. They have their own Etons and Harrows at convenient centres. English governesses do the same good turn to the little princesses, giving them a fine finish. Thus have most of the princely households of India imbibed the spirit of the West, and that not always in its best form. In her own class the Maharani of Baroda can easily take the foremost rank in Western culture. Yet judging from her portrait in the book, it has made no impression upon her simplicity as a Hindu lady. She presents herself as the typical maid of Hind in the graceful drapery of a sari, with the religious mark on her forehead, and a ring worn on the great toe of her bare feet. The face wears the pensiveness of the East, but it is pleasant and interesting; and methinks, there is a great deal of intelligence in her eyes. I am afraid to make a comparison and I do make none, when I say that I love the simple dress of Indian women above the elaborate garments of their western sisters. The Parsi girl is fast Europeanizing herself; but with all her mimicry and imitation of the white race, she has the good sense to retain her sari. And it does not require much sense after all to perceive how ill she would look, if the gown were substituted for the sari. She feels instinctively that her flowing dress, displaying a harmony of colours—and for that she has a discerning eye,—sets off even plainness. Her Hindu sister has still a more stable element of conservatism in her.

Her Book on Women.

The title of the Maharani's book strikes me as a misnomer. The contents do not accord with one's expectations. The work might more appropriately have been termed, "The position of women in England," for it is a store-house of facts relating to the multifarious pursuits and occupations of women in the West. Among the occupations commended as specially suited for women, she includes those of the art-dealer and the domestic architect, poster-designer, popular lecturer and advertisement-writer, conductors of rastaurants and tea-shops, bakers, cultivators, dairy maids and a score or two of other things. Curiously enough, she recommends money-lending as a calling for women. We find that out of 42,000 persons, returned in the last census as money-lenders in India, seventeen per cent. are women. The idea of a woman being engaged in a pursuit, with which the Banya and the Marwari are particularly associated, is repugnant. The professional money-lender is odious to the people, on account of the exorbitant interest he often exacts from his victims. But usury seems to have the sanction of Manu, whose injunctions on the point are quoted by the authoress without comment. The Hindu Lawgiver decreed 15 per cent. as the maximum rate of interest with security. But where no security was offered, he adopted a sliding scale, fixing the rate according to the caste of the borrower, keeping it lowest for the Brahman, and increasing it, as the recipient of the loan descended in the social scale. In this, as in other matters, social distinctions were observed in legal enactments; hence the firm hold they still have on the multitude. The Maharani's book is interesting as treating of what is done by and for women in England, not of what is suited to the condition of women in India. To imagine Indian women as poster and advertisement writers, popular lecturers, designers, architects, house agents, and what not, is to anticipate a possibility, by, at least, a century. We are yet very far from the day when we shall have restaurants and tea-rooms with comely waitresses to serve us. The Maharani's reference to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, whose members have pledged themselves to wear no plumers or feathers, has also no applicability to India. Our ladies wear no hats, and no plumes or feathers, and therefore, the excellent example of the ladies belonging to this Society needs no following in this country.

Position of Indian Women.

The occupations, philanthropic and wage-earning, that would best suit Indian women can only be determined with reference to their education and intelligence, and to the social and economic condition of the country. They must be in agreement with the Indian ideal of womanhood, with particular regard to her life and destiny. They must not, again, be of such a nature as to come into violent conflict with the prejudices and sensibilities of the multitude. Matrimony is the final goal of all women in India, and this is a cardinal factor to be remembered in examining her position and her field of work outside the narrow bounds of her home, Broadly speaking, our women have no occupation, save that of keeping house and rearing children. The masses will yet take long before they have got over the notion that woman is an inferior animal, whose whole duty consists in loving, honouring and obeying her lord. It is their inveterate belief that she is far below her male master in moral fibre and in mental calibre. She is a "fair defect of nature", so Milton called her; then what wonder if the poor, untutored, Indian is of the same mind He thinks that the fairer she is, the frailer she is apt to be, unless she is jealously guarded and protected against the wiles of the world. The national conception of the Japanese woman, as recorded by a Japanese writer of a hundred years ago, accords in the main, with that of the Indian with regard to his own woman kind. He says, "The five worst infirmities that afflict the female are indocility, discontent, slander, jealousy and silliness;" and he adds—"such is the stupidity of her character that it is incumbent on her, in every particular, to distrust herself, and to obey her husband." With the unsophisticated Indian woman, absolute obedience to husband, even under the most aggravating circumstances, is an article of faith. If he beats her, she will cry, but will not rise in revolt. Nor will the onlookers consider it their duty to interfere; for was she not the pro- [illegible] woman among the masses, and her only calling is to marry and multiply. She can do little else but supplement her husband's meagre income by her own labour in field or factory. We have not here a considerable class of spinsters as in Europe, who must find their own living. We have no bachelor girls amongst us. It is a state of single-cursedness, from which the mind recoils with horror. The woman problem in India is quite distinct from that which puzzles the mind of publicists and politicians in Europe. The one has absolutely no relation to the other. Our great problem is that of child marriage, and the one still more awful is that of the girl widow.

THEIR FUTURE. Such is the position of woman in India. What are we to do with her? The first thing to do is to educate her, to teach her to be a good house-wife, and to instruct her in the elements of domestic economy and sanitation. The better class of women, refined, educated and enlightened, is still but a microscopic minority. Their highest vocation in life, if they have the means and the leisure, is to uplift their humble, untutored, sisters. There is a vast field for the exercise of benevolence and philanthropy among them. Early marriage raises a crop of youthful widows, whose lives are often sad and pitiful. They live on sufferance as hapless dependents. This is just the class for whom suitable occupation may be found. Some of them may be brought up as nurses, midwives or teachers. Some home industries, suited to each province, and to the caste and degree of the woman, may be introduced, such as sewing, knitting and weaving, dairy work, poultry rearing, sericulture, and so forth. There is also a wide field for lady doctors, and an opening for a smaller number of lady lawyers. We can easily imagine cases of the ignorant Purdah woman with a fortune being betrayed and undone by unscrupulous agents. They need honest and comeptent advice for the administration of their estate, and also in the event of their going to law for redress. As for the multitude of pursuits suited to a different civilization and an advanced stage of society, our remote descendents may have occasion to think of them in their own day.

DION.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Madras Moslems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 17.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Madras Presidency Moslem League to the Persian Committee in London to which reference was made by Reuter yesterday:—"The Mahomedans of the Madras Presidency warmly sympathise with the meeting to protest against Russian agression in Persia and English acquiescence in direct violation of the declared policy, and hope that the English Government will lose no time in restoring the confidence in the good faith of its intentions."

SUIT AGAINST A HORSE TRAINER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Chitty an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit of Gobordhon Khattau vs. John Charles Smith praying for an injunction restraining defendant from withdrawing Rs. 3,741 deposited in the Bombay High Court. The defendant was in the service of plaintiff as horse trainer and after his dismissal he brought a suit in the Bombay High Court and obtained a decree of Rs. 3,741 against the plaintiff. Meantime plaintiff brought the present suit against defendant for the recovery of Rs. 3,850 which he had borrowed from the Calcutta bookmakers in the name of the plaintiff. As plaintiff apprehends that after withdrawing money from the Court the defendant woud go to Australia he prayed for an injunction. At the suggestion of Mr Justice Chitty the application was withdrawn to be renewed at the Bombay High Court.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Das, Counsel for appellants in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, referred to the evidence regarding the Comilla riots which took place in November, 1907, just after the arrival of Nawab Salimullah there. The evidence showed that there was a prevailing belief that the disturbances were caused by Mahomedans. Counsel referred to similar other disturbances which took place in Eastern Bengal at that time. Counsel submitted that there was a belief amongst the people that officials did not stop the riots. Mr. Das next read extracts from the statement made by Pulin Behari Das on the origin of the Anushilan Samiti. Accused said that the Samiti was started to protect Hindus from Mahomedan oppression. Mr. Das next referred to verious acts of oppression alleged to have been perpetrated by Mahomedans and deposed to by a large number of prosecution witnesses. Counsel next referred to the Jamalpur riots.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A reception was held at Government House, Malabar Point, last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the function, which proved most successful, Government House itself and the spacious gardens extending from the lower gate to the main building being beautifully decorated and illuminated. The guests began to arrive at 9 o'clock, and were received at the entrance by the Private Secretary. European guests were presented to His Excellency by the Military Secretary and the Indian guests by the Oriental Translator. The Governor's Band was in attendance and played selections of music.

NEGLIGENT ACT.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Saiyana, a Hindu, was charged with doing a negligent act in connection with explosives. It appears that the accused was emyloyed at the blasting operations on the Tata Hydro-Electric Works in Lanaula. He came to Bombay last week, and had brought with him half a dozen sticks of blasting gelatine and three lengths of fuse. On Tuesday evening, he was lighting some of the sticks in the passage of a chawl in Haines Road, where he was living. Jan Mahomed and Ithoo, two person living in the same chawl, went up to see what he was doing and he gave them one stick each. He told them to light the same. On their doing so an explosion was caused and the two persons were injured. They were taken to the hospital and Sayana was arrested. The case stands adjourned.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
(for Ladies)
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, to use on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them. [illegible]
[illegible] At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

"A LADIES' COLLEGE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Recently there have been some suggestions about a "Ladies College in Bombay." How unfortunate that these suggestions were not made, in the wake of my original suggestion, which was published in your issue of the 17th August, 1911. Because in that case, the matter would have been sufficiently well advanced before Their Majesties left India, and it would have been possible for us to have the foundation stone of such an institution laid by Her Majesty in person. The Queen would have, of course, spoken on such an occasion, and we would have been fortunate to have a pronouncement on female education from the lips of Her Gracious Majesty. I had all these things in view, when I made my first suggestion, some months before the arrival of Their Majesties in India, and if my suggestion had been taken up, I am sure all the "would have beens" enumerated above, would have been accomplished facts ere now. If a move had then been made, funds would have been forthcoming and in an emergency, Sir Sassoon David, would have surely given a part of his princely donation, if the importance of the occasion and the uniqueness of the honour on account of its association with Royalty, had been brought to his notice. But alas, India is a land of vain regrets and surely it will be to the eternal regret of Bombay, that it did not grasp such an opportunity coming once only during the lifetime of a generation.

If Bombay is, after this, to have a Ladies' College, let it at least be named after Her Majesty, whose permission should be first applied for, and obtained for this purpose. And it is in the fitness of things that such a College should be named after Her Majesty, because the idea of it has happily synchronized with the ever memorable visit of Their Majesties to India. And I shall now conclude my letter, with the same sentiments with which I closed my last, viz., such a memorial alone will be a fiting tribute to the universally beloved Queen, who is before all things, a good daughter, a good wife and a good mother.—Yours, &c.,

S. B. GOKHALE.

Bombay, Jan. 17.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporotion was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, chairman of the Committee, presiding. With reference to Standing Committee resolution of the 3rd May, sanctioning the entering into of a contract with Messrs. Fazulbhai Deoraj and Co. for the work of constructing a protecting wall at the Mahim Cemetery at rates at which the cost aggregated Rs. 16,633 the Commissioner stated that Mr. Mackison was of opinion on looking into the proposal that the wall would be likely to be rapidly eroded and destroyed by the sea, and would be therefore useless as a protective work. He considered that much better results would be obtained by running groynes of brushwood, etc., into the bay, to cause the sand to silt up in front of the Cemetery. As after full consideration the Commissioner agreed with his views, he ordered the contractors not to proceed with the work. They had, however brought to the scene of the work timber to the value of Rs. 4,837-13-5, and had further purchased timber to the value of Rs. 6,380-8-11, which had not been taken to Mahim. They had refused to take back the wood brought to the place, which had been cut for the work, but had agreed to utilise the other timber purchased by them, if they were paid a percentage on account of the loss suffered by them, which the Commissioner proposed to fix at 10 per cent. of the sum spent by them. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee, to the purchase of the timber valued at Rs. 4,837, and to the payment of Rs. 638 being 10 per cent. on timber valued at Rs. 6,380.

The necessery sanction was accorded.

NEW LANDMARKS OF LONDON.

Changes in 1912.

The year now closed has witnessed enormou changes in the complexion of London; but 1912 promises to eclipse these, as several palatial buildings are now in process of erection, which will be landmarks for the Londoner and the visitor alike.

Before the year had passed, the great Wesleyan Church House at Westminster was completed, ready to house members of the connexion from all parts. Already the work of decoration and furnishing is well on the way, and Westminster will have a notable addition to its historic buildings.

In Tottenham Court-road the new central buildings of the Y. M. C. A. will be finished early this year, and the total cost cannot fall far short of £220,000. This will certainly make another important pivot for the life of the young men of the metropolis. Its physical department will be the most complete in London, and the building will include schools of languages, a commercial college, a science department, splendid library, lecture and examination halls, sections for salesmanship, textiles, business routine, advertising, accountancy, and many others of value to young men, in addition to the various social and relgious departments.

Across the river from the Houses of Parliament, the new London County Council building, the foundations of which are now almost complete, will be towering above the Thames, although not complete, while below the Local Government Board Offices in George-street, Westminster, the palatial new Government offices, the foundations of which are now being built, will have progressed towards completion.

On the Strand island it is hoped that the Commonwealth "palace" will be, at any rate, in the making, and extensive alterations in Fleet-street are foreshadowed by the recent decision of the County Council. In the Waterloo-road, the vast site for the new Stationery Office is nearly cleared, and in Pall-mall it is expected that the remnant of the old War Office site will have been utilised for yet another palatial club. The extension to the Law Courts is nearly finished, at a cost of £100,000 and everything is in readiness for the great quadriga which is to be placed on the arch on Constitution Hill. The important work of extending the British Museum is all but complete, and American visitors next summer will have an opportunity of seeing the new Edward VII, galleries, the noble façade of which, with its twenty Ionic columns, is already attracting attention. The year will also see immense progress in the new Waterloo Station, and the erection of three County Council schools of superior type, a new theatre, and yet another music-hall.

Putting the 1912 ornaments of London together, the minimum cost on the year will be :—

New Y. M. C. A. buildings	£210,000
New Wesleyan Church House	200,000
Addition to Law Courts	100,000
Commonwealth building	500,000
New County Council building (for year)	250,000
New Government offices	600,000
Embankment scheme	150,000
Fleet-street improvements	80,000
Waterloo Station (for year)	150,000
Stationary Office (for year)	250,000
	£2,490,000

These, it will be observed, are only the leading features, and take no note of the enormous number of buildings and improvements projected on a smaller scale; these, at a cautious estimate, will be at least as much again in value as those in the list above.

CALCUTTA COAL SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 16.

The demand for coal shares continues and to-day higher prices were again realised. Great many transactions were reported including Adjai at Rs. 121, Burraghur Rs. 6, and Rs. 6-8; Equitable Rs. 24, Govindpore Rs. 6-2, Gopalichuck Rs. 7-10 to 7-14, North-West Rs. 2-14, and Rs. 3-2 (premium), Phularitand Rs. 3 and and Rs. 3-2, Reneegunge Rs. 14, South Govindpore Rs. 5-6 and Rs. 5-8, Sudamidih Rs. 3-8, Sutikdih Rs. 2, and Union Rs. 9.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Hockey Tournament.

Yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground the third round in the Open Hockey Tournament was continued, the contesting teams being the R. Warwickshire Regt., and the 14th Hussars. The Hussars started the attack with a left wing run, and the outside left centring the centre forward scored. The Warwicks then pressed and after a time the goal-keeper ran out and miskicked the home team's inside left tipping the ball into the net. Play was made up of end to end rushes of which the Warwicks had the better. Once the Warwicks inside left missed a good chance by putting the ball out just on the wrong side of the post. Fast play ensued, until half-time came with no further score. In the second period the opening attack was made by the Hussars who pressed hard. Then the Warwicks retaliated and the left wing especially did good work being well fed by the halves. Once a good chance of scoring was missed by the home team by the inside left being off-side. The Hussars once more took up the offensive but missed more than one chance in front of goal. A rush by the Warwicks was ended by a shot from the inside right which the Hussars' goal keeper saved. Again there was an exciting moment round the Hussars' goal, but the custodian saved by conceding a corner. More up and down rushes followed and then the Warwicks goal-keeper made a goal save from the opposing inside-right. One all was the score when time was called so a ten minutes' extra time was played. Fast rushes chiefly in favour of the Warwicks were now witnessed. On changing over the Hussars retaliated for a moment but as time went on the Warwicks pressed. The Hussars made a dangerous rush, but the home team's goal-keeper saved and time came with a draw:—

14th Hussars	1 goal
R. Warwicks	1 goal

THE STADIUM.

In the Stadium in the afternoon a large concourse of Native ladies attended to witness a "gurbi" danced by children of the Native Schools. This was a similar dance to that given by Parsee ladies before their Imperial Majesties at the Bombay Children's Fete. An Exhibition of day-light fireworks including bombs which dropped paper figures of various shapes such as horses, fish, etc., was also much appreciated by the spectators who in their many coloured saris made the scene picturesque. The Drums of the R. Warwickshire Regiment played during the afternoon in the Exhibition grounds.

In the evening the public attended a firework display in the Stadium in large numbers. The set pieces depicted a naval battle and the scene was realistic and most enjoyable, proving as it did that pyrotechny has been reduced to a fine art.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

Handicaps.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Lord Merb, 9-7; Chivalry, 9-1; Lord Carlyon 9-0; Pincher 8-9; Aqueduct 8-6; Ruby Tin 8-6; The Cellarer, 8-1; Elser, 8-0; Torzal, 7-0.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—About 1 Mile. Gallileo, 9-12; Bachelor's Knot, 9-5; Matujela, 9-4; Picnic, 8-10; Aqueduct, 8-9; Bright Metal; 8-9; Wassail, 8-0; Mafoota, 7-8; Lancasterite, 7-6; Yvette, 6-12; Top weight, not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLALE.—About 1 1-4 Miles. Grand Duke, 9-13; Tajilmu-look, 9-12; Braganza, 9-2; Guinea Gold, 8-9; Artist, 8-4; Baloz, 8-1; Winchester. 8-2; Sir Hugo, 7-13; Young Salanic, 7-12; Terror. 7-12; Well done 7-10; Desert King, 7-9; Regent, 7-4; Young Japan, 7-3; Harry Johnson, 6-12; Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 5 lbs.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m. Thursday, 18th January 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan 20.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 5th instant, is expected to arrive in harbour on Saturday at 5 p. m. brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Burford, Mr W B
Bryce Mrs and Miss
Morgan, Capt M H L
Lord, Mr J
Izat, Mr A W
Herdsman, Mr F
Tostevin, Mr F P
Mangaldas, Mr K T, nat servt
Todd, Comdr G J
Beauclerk, Miss
Griffiths, Mr C R W
Reyne, Lt G V

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Penerandu, Duke of
Cados, Senor
Japanese, Valet
Palin, Major P C
Grant, Mr R and Mrs
Elliott, Mr W
Hackforth, Mr P, Mrs, child and infant
Begbie, Mrs A F R, child infant, nurse and Mr A F
Bright, Mrs
Crawford, Mr L and Mrs
Taylor, Mr R
Hogg, Mr A J
Mangaldas, Mr K T
Marshall, Mr J D, Mrs
Malan, Mr W
Drake-Brockman, Maj J B
Peel, Mr E J B
Castle, Capt G M
Thomas, Mr E W
White, Mr E P
Osborne, Maj A W & Mrs
Rinttenden, Mr H W
Hedin, Mr A E
Morris, Mrs D A
Sagar, Mr W
Bookless, Mrs J S and infant
Ricter Senr, Mrs
Crosthwaite, Mrs H R
Thomas, Mr A M
Allen, D L J S, Mr W H, Miss L
Macpherson, Mr J H
Roster, Mr F E
Dean, Capt Jh M
Lawrence, Rev J R
Marr, Mr H N
Dods, Mr A W.
Lusk, Mr W C
Giovanni, Mr P I
McLaughlin, Dr
Hirsch, Mr E
Baskerville, Mr lady
Parker, Mr H T Mrs

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Talbot, Mr

PORTSAID TO BOMBAY.

Dimetriade, Mr U
Dohmesson, Mr H
Fischer, Mr F A
Langdon, Mrs T
Marbury, Miss E

LONDON TO KARACHI.

O'Neill, Mr E T
Pearce, Mr L C
White, Mr W H

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Crombie, Capt D
Napier, Col Hon H D

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Polynesien" Jan. 18.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Polynesien" on the 18th January from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Peir at 10-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Disinfection Shed, near Prince's Dock, at 7-30 a.m. with all their kits :—

Mrs and Miss Stuart-Clark
Mr Mac Cormack
Mr R Chalavignac
Mr E Baijend
Mr S L Goho
Mr W Pitt
Mr W F Benee, child and inft
Mr Doumanien
Capt T B Brook-Pigot
Mr Naspe
Mr J O Petrakian
Mr Capelle
Mr J Kuhn
Mr and Mrs Comette de St Cyr and 2 children
Mr Andre'
Mrs Andre'
Mr and Mrs Fabre and 5 children
Mr Boumgarten
Mr Finidon
Mr Alex Miscowite
Mr I G C Hunter
Mr J B Watts

PORT-SAID.

Mr H Bouckaert

AT an extraordinary general meeting at Rangoon of the members of Messrs. Mower, Limited, on Wednesday, it was agreed that the company could not by reason of its liabilities continue its business and it was resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. W. B. Marshall was appointed liquidator.

COAL MINE FLOODED IN LANCASHIRE.

Remarkable Escapes of the Miners.

An alarming accident occurred on Dec. 23, in the Wigan coalfield, where a pit was flooded by a sudden inrush of water, while the men were below and work was proceeding in the ordinary way. Upwards of 70 men and boys were in the workings and for some time the gravest fears were entertained with regard to their safety, but happily after gallant efforts and some exciting experiences, the whole of the men were saved with the exception of an elderly man of 64, named David Mangnall who was found drowned. It was not until nearly 11 o'clock at night that the last of the men who were imprisoned below ground were able to be brought to the surface.

The flooding occurred at the No. 1 pit of the Cross Tetley Company's Bamfurlong pits. This local colliery company operates some half a dozen collieries at Bamfurlong, employing between 2,000 and 3,000 men. The No. 1 colliery which wins coals from four mines, the Pemberton Four Feet, the Furnace Mine, the Ince Seven Feet, and the Four Feet, employs 178 men below ground according to the official mines' list, and early on Saturday morning between 75 and 80 men went down in the cages. The men in the Ince Seven Feet were startled just before noon by a sudden inrush of water, which swept along the roads like a river and rushing through a tunnel communication dashed into the Ince Four Feet, the next seam lower, and then through the roadways of this mine it raced until it plunged down the colliery shaft and began the flooding of the bottom seam, the Pemberton Four Feet. The position of the men was most perilous. As well as they could they made their way to the pit eye, thinking to reach the surface by ascending in the usual winding, but it was found that the cages had been damaged in the inrush and could not be used.

The men who knew the colliery workings proceeded to find other outlets, and a number of miners, actually climbed by means of the pumping pipes from the Furnace Mine to the Ince Seven Feet seam, a distance of nearly 30 yards. The miners who sought safety along the underground roads had to wade waist deep in water. Rescue parties were soon at work, the manager, Mr. Stephenson, and a body of helpers working zealously and strenuously. Two hours after the flood had broken into the workings, the rescue parties were able to congratulate themselves upon the fact that all the men had been brought to the surface with the exception of about 12, who were cut off by the water in a portion of the flooded underground. At half-past 6 in the evening, the rescue party came across the body of David Mangnall, a datailer, who was found drowed in the main level of the Seven Feet Mine. When towards 11 o'clock at night, the remaining 11 men in the flooded pit were brought to the surface they were greatly exhausted, but they were able to walk to the colliery offices.

There were some exciting incidents in the course of the rescue work. One boy was found perched right on the top of a bar up against the roof and just beyond the reach of the rushing water, and a man who had had a narrow escape from drowning told how while travelling underground he had been up to the neck in the flood.

SMUGGLERS IN A MOTOR-CAR.

Night Rush along a Railway Line.

The daring of the smugglers along the Franco-Belgian frontier is proverbial. The pick of the French Customs force are stationed at the principal border posts to endeavour to prevent the introduction into France of tobacco, matches, motor spirit and all kinds of other contraband which daily find their way into France in large quantities without paying duty.

An astonishingly daring feat was accomplished by a band of smugglers on Dec. 28th, on the main road running from Belgium to Lille, in France. A few days ago the Lille Excise officers got wind of a plan to run a large consignment of contraband tobacco in a motor-car. The smuggler's plan was to cross the frontier near Roubaix and follow the main road to Lille. The captain of the Lille Excise station had the loading of the motor-car discreetly watched and arranged for word to be sent him the night the smugglers departed on their excursion.

In the afternoon, a message came that the dash to be made that night, so after dark the captain took thirty Excisemen and laid an ambush for the smugglers on the main road. As one of the smugglers' latest devices is to race across the frontier into France in high-speed cars, a stout steel cable was stretched across the road. After a long wait the Excisemen heard the hum of a car travelling at a great rate approaching through the darkness. Two officers stood a hundred yards from where the road was spanned and cried out as the car came up "Halt! We are the customs!" Instead of stopping the driver increased his speed and the car plunged forward until its headlights showed the smugglers the steel rope gleaming in their path.

With a shout of triumph the Excisemen had sprung from their hiding-places when, without diminishing his speed, the driver of the contraband car gave a sharp turn of the wheel to the left and deliberately put the vehicle on the metals of the light railway running alongside the road. Although a train was but a hundred yards behind him the chauffeur never quailed, and the car, after a terrific jolting, regained the road, once the ambush was past, and vanished with its precious load into the night.

CANADA'S FARMER PEERS.

Large Exports of "Gilt-Edged Settlers."

Canada is now awaiting an "Emigration-de-Luxe," which is to take place this year. Several members of the peerage are going to take up farming in Canada in the spring and a large number of Peers will make their annual tour of inspection of their Canadian estates.

The "Daily Mirror" has been supplied with a long list of what are known as "gilt-edged settlers" and "Emigrants-de-Luxe."

"We have enough titled people living in Canada or interested in the country to open a House of Peers of our own," said one of the leading railway authorities, "and, with a prince of the royal blood—the Duke of Connaught—as Governor-General, we have all the material to go ahead and start a colonial kingdom.

"The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland will take up their residence for the coming autumn in their bungalow at Brooks, Alberta. It is a cosy little weather-board house in the middle of his prairie holdings, and is the first overseas ducal mansion ever built.

"Earl Grey keeps on his hunting lodge in the Columbia Valley B.C., and Lord Aberdeen owns one of the finest and most profitable fruit farms on the Pacific Slope—the Coldstream estate.

"Lord Clanwilliam is one of our big landholders, and, with the Hon. Edward Cole, is interested in the Saskatchewan Investment and Trust Company, which owns the leading hotel in Saskatoon. Both spend a lot of time in Canada. Lord Hindlip is the landlord of a wide extent of prairie and British Columbia land, and Lord Desborough is interested in the timber or lumber trade.

"Lord Sholto Douglas is or was until quite recently fruit-farming in British Columbia and the Earl of Standhope frequently visits the Dominion. Amongst other members of the peerage who are interested in Canada, either for the hunting or its commercial opportunities are Lord Strathcona, Lord Lovat, Lord Bruce, Lord Mostyn, Lord Vivian, Marquis of Graham, Lord Wenlock, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Clinton, Earl of Dunmore, Earl of Harrowby and Viscount Gort.

"Among the new settlers is Lord Somers, who recently left the Life Guards to go farming near Toronto and he is coming home to take out Lord and Lady Hyde his sister and brother-in-law who are to join him there. Lord Leconfield's brother Mr. Reginald Wyndham is another settler."

VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY.

The members of the above Society celebrated the fiftieth Birthday Anniversary of Sri Swami Vivekananda, the Founder of the Ramkrishna Mission, at the Chikitsak Samuha School, Girgaon, with a varied programme which included the following items, beginning with a song on the Almighty in Canarese :—Recitation from the Vedas and Rudrabhisheka by Vaidiks from 8-10 a.m.; Feeding the poor who numbered about a thousand with rice and giving of pice from 9 to 10-30 a.m.; Pooja ceremony from 10-45 to 11-15 a.m., attended by several gentlemen. The meeting of members, admirers, and invited guests from 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. presided over by Mr. Anandrao R. Dhume, Retired Mamlatdar of Baroda, and an ardent admirer of Swami, who brought the proceedings to a successful close. He dealt specially on the urgent necessity of having a permanent Society on a sound basis, and requested and entreated practically the audience to subscribe to his proposition. The short life sketch of the Revered Sage was read by Mr. N. A. Kamath, which lasted for about half an hour. Mr. M. P. Kini followed, who read two papers received from the sympathisers of up-country; the one was from the pen of Mr. R. P. Kamath from Rutlam on co-operation, which he lucidly expounded, pointing out the tremendous power of co-operation, and urging the same of friends and enemies even for the sake of good acts, by the illustration of the "Samudra Mathana", where Amrita was obtained by the co-operation and co-work of Davas and Asuras. The other was of Mr. R. K. Prabhu, highly approving of the occasion and wishing a thorough success. Mr. H. Deva Row dealt on the practice of unselfishness, which only is the true inspiration of success and called for co-operation of the hearers to start a Society.

At the wish of the president, the enthusiastic members were made to give out their signatures if they are willing to be the workers of the Society.

Vote of thanks to the President were passed by Mr. H. Deva Row, and the concluding Mangalam song on Swami Vivekananda was sung by Mr. Shesagiri M. Kamath who composed the same specially for the occasion. The meeting then disbursed after the distribution of Prasadum. Evening Pooja ceremony from 9-15 to 9-30 p. m. with prayers of a good number of devotees.

From 9-45 p. m. to 11 p.m., the assembled people sang Bhajanam to the accompaniment of harmonium and fiddle, etc. This being the last item according to the settled programme, the occasion came to a close with loud shouts of Jai Ramkrishna Parmahamsa Deva, and Jai Swami Vivekananda.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW YEAR GOWNS.

Bright, indeed, were the beautiful gowns which were designed to grace the festivities that ushered out the old year and welcomed in the new. From pastel tints, says a Home correspondent in mail week, we have gone to the opposite extreme; colours which remind one of pageants, and of the days when the people of Merrie England robed themselves in materials which were dyed in clear, strong colours, such as Saxon green, a deep bright blue, glowing red, and flaunting yellow.

FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE.

For example, a gown for restaurant wear on New Year's Eve had a fourreau of Saxon green charmeuse with draperies of the same fabric from the hip, crossing the front and caught up at the knee. Over this was a pointed surcoat of bullion slashed up at the right side; the right sleeve receiving similar treatment. Outlining the waist, which it may be mentioned is slowly resuming its natural position, was a wide ceinture of folded black plush, and in the centre front a scarlet poinsettia flamed. Green suede shoes, fashioned in mediæval style—that is, high above the instep and modelled to the foot, were heavily embroidered in gold. The gloves were of suede in deep cream colour, in which there was just a suggestion of tilleul.

ORIENTAL COLOURING.

The draped gown that is so essentially graceful and commendable when well done, is anathema if evolved by a too conscientious dressmaker. It needs the light touch of the artist. In its most successful manifestation it appears as if it had been draped on the figure, and had flouted the idea of even the lightest of stitching. Another charming bright-hued gown was of cardinal-red taffetas with an apron of ninon the colour of ruby amber. The apron was at the back of the gown, and draped round to the front, where it was secured in the centre just above the knees with a butterfly of bulilion, the body of which was composed of emeralds, and the wings powdered with diamonds. The waist was outlined with a fold of ninon, and the headdress took the form of a fillet of dull gold with a gold and jewelled butterfly in front. It was worn well down on the forehead. Corsage ornaments are beautiful and varied. A gown of lemon-yellow and turquoise had the fashionable one-sided corsage effect emphasised by a line of tiny turquoise. On the other side was set a large and beautiful plaque of platinum and diamonds, suspended on a diamond set platinum chain, which was passed round the neck and draped on the centre of the corsage. The long jewelled chains of the moment are without doubt highly decorative.

APPROPRIATE WRAPS.

The Saxon green and gold "creation" I have described suggests a mantle with sleeves draped on the right shoulder, after the mantle worn in the time of Henry III., and there secured with a large ornament of cairngorm. Golden-brown plush lined with old gold satin would accord excellently. The gown of red and ruby amber—which latter, as the name implies, is amber flushed rosy red—might be accompanied by a black broche velvet wrap lined with red satin veiled by golden brown chiffon. Ruffles of old lace and large ruby-amber buttons would be decorative and highly commendable to the woman of individuality. This scheme is also in sympathy with Fashion's latest whim for a combinatin of black and brown. The dainty dance frock will not need a wrap should the fortunate wearer be seeing the old year out in a country house. If this is the case a wide scarf of primrose gauze with a border of swansdown would look charming, and afford some protection from the cold air which will seek to invade the house when the door is opened to let the New Year in.

CHARMING NEGLIGEES.

With the arrival of the breakfast tray in the morning comes the joy of donning one's new breakfast jacket or matinee. There are now some delightful examples in paille charmeuse and silk crepe, with dainty hemstitching and much insertion and edging of fine laces. Pale blue is becoming wear early in the morning, which is more than can be said with truth of pink. If, however, the latter colour be desired above others the palest shade obtainable is a wise choice. The matinee made from silk, patterned and coloured to resemble that delightful china, Canton, in soft green, old rose and gold, is worthy of praise and is an acquisition which never fails to please. The fascinating negligee caps which accompany these garments are of ninon, lawn, or muslin inset with lace. A fascinating mob cap was composed of sky-blue ninon inset with Valenciennes, with a frill of lace all round, and over each ear was set a rosette of narrow pale blue corded silk ribbon with ends of varying lengths, which fluttered with every movement.

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked with
"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 18.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

33-11, 726-10—Jam R and D Vallivahow widow vs. Purshotam Vishram Mowji—Dik Dh and S.
37-11, 167-06—Ard H, D and Co. Lalji Nursey Ludha vs. Kessowij Poonja—Wadia G and Co.
39-11, 1194-10—Cap. and V. Mahadeo Sakharam Suide vs. Rakhminibai widow Jah G & S.
40-11, 499-11—Malvi H. M. and R Moorbai vs. Jethabhai Hirjee and others Cap and V.
26-11, 63-10—Shroff D. and D. M. M. Cama and another vs. The Secretary of State for India Council E. F. Nicholson.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

For Decree Absolute.

359-11—Nanu H. and Co Moreswar Bapuji Kothare vs. Vasant Keshav Darule and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

962-10—Manecklal and Co. Rattansi Assaria and Co. vs Turner Morrison and Co. Crawford B and Co.
927-09—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another. vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others. Payne and Co. Pestonjee R. K. and Co.
618-10—Mulla and M. Radhakisson Dwarkadas a firm. vs Motilal Jowanmal and others. Ardeshir H D. and Co.
845-11—Th. Gandhi, Bossabebbai vs. Ebrahim Jafferji, Motichand and D.
282-11—M. B. Chothia. Manchershaw Bamonji Chothia. vs T. B. Kantharia and others. Wadia G. and Co.
410-10—Malji and K. Karimbhai Peer Mahomed and W. vs. Bai Manekbai widow Nanu, H. and Co.
780-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhar. vs Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. In Person. Chitnis M. and K.
110-10—Ardashir H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas and others, vs Sha Valabhji Bhica and others. Mulla and M.
391-09—Bhaishanker K. and G. Madhawji Luxmandas. vs Price Wills and Reeves a firm. Little and Co.
888-10—Malvi H. M. and R. Mangaldas Manecklal a firm. vs Gokaldas Atmaram a firm. Mirza M. and M.
19-11—Payne and Co Abdul Rasool Bhuloo vs Khairummisabai widow Matu J. and M.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

Short Cause.

964-11—Sham M. and H. P. P. Dasuwala vs. Jetha Mayachand—Jeh. G. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

580-11 Mulji and K. Harischandra Keshao Chembarkar and another vs. Krishnarao K. Parelkar, Bicknell M. and B.
1022-10—Mulla and M. Shivji Prasharia vs. Balkrishna Harischandra—Ard H. D. and Co.
791-10—Captain and V. Bai Sonbai widow vs Vasanji Moolji and others Mulla and M.
720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.
714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansakhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D. and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S E saji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.
444-08—Wadia G and Co—P F Dalal vs N E Bottlewala—Cap and V.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yamin Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

For Consent Decree.

723-11—Maneklal and T Amanbai widow and others vs. Hussonally Goolam Hoosein—Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

38-11—Mans J. H. and Co Anandrao Luxman Pai and another vs. Pandrinath Madanji Kanga and S.—Part heard.

Reference.

2-10—E. F. Nicholson—In re Govt. vs. Haji Hasan bin Eba Sultan—Mirza M. and M.

Commercial Cause.

297-11—Motichand and D Kaliandas Beohardas vs Messrs H. N. Madraswalla and Co. A firm Bick M. and R.

Long Causes.

631-11—Khunderao L. and M. Vinayakrao Shamrao Laud and others. vs Ismail Haji Kassam. Wadia G. and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others. vs Purshotam Vishram Mawji and others. Raghavaya B. and N.
794-08—Raghavaya B. and N. Purshotam Vishram Mawji. vs Premcooverbai alias Tumoobai widow and others Little and Co.
617-08—Jamsetji R. and D. Mahomed Haji Aboo. vs Mahomed Rahimtulla and others. J. R. Patel and Co.
1004-11—Jeh M. and S. Goolam Hoosein Noor Mahomed vs Fazulbhoy Alloobhai Mooraji and others.
189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M.
533-11—Maneklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, chitnis and M.
295-10—Cap and V. Messrs Dolatram Vithaldas a firm vs Ramlal Chhotani, S. Barehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co Messrs Owen and Okell a firm vs Chunilal Damodar and another S. Barehta.
149-10—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parehvala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandra a firm vs Abdul Sakur Ismail Jeh M. and S.
798-11—The A. Ghandy Damania Bros vs Sitaram Naindu Mirza M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M and M Joshi Kesharam Pragji vs Halimabai widow Payne and Co.
850-09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jeewanchand Lalubhoy and Co., Tyabji D and Co., Bick M. and R. and Bhai K. and G.
70-09—Payne and Co., Bai Kessar widow vs Parmand Itchalal and others—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Moti and D.
112-04—M. B. Chothia F. J. Aga vs Ranchordas T. Mody.
69-11—Sham M. and H. Bai Navel vs Thakorelal Harilal Desai and others T. A. Gandhi.
1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow vs Valabhdas Tulsidas Ramji Edg G. W. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Dismissal.

197-10—Craw B. and Co. Ramgopal Biparilal vs The G. I. P. Railway Co. Little and Co.
712-10—Ragh B. and N. Jamalbhai Mahomed vs Sakerbhai Chotubhai Bick M. and R.
1066-10—Dik D. and S. Bai Mongibai vs Moti Jetha and Co. Bhai K. and G.

For Decree Absolute.

257-11—Ard H. D. and Co. J. R. Saklatwala vs R. D. Karani Pest R. K. and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

168-11—Manchershaw and N. Ismailji Essoofalli vs Abdul Hoosein Peerbhoy. Payne and Co.
118-11—Wadia G. and Co. Burjorji Maneckji Patel vs Maneckji Jamasji Patel and others. J. R. Patell and Co.
47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hasanalli Esmallji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.
1181-10—J. R. Patell and Co. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Soowwalla vs Rustomji Merwanji Dalal and others. Craigie B. and C.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardeodas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirza M. and M.
649-11—Payne and Co. R. D. Sethna vs Manek Cassum, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
667-11 Mehta and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Mula vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Uawalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.
184-11—Jeh M and S. Tullockchand Hookamchand vs Kashiram Jawantram, Mulla and M.
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mst J. and M.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th January.

15 Parades.—Thursday 18th January 1912.

Squad Drill for Proficiency Candidates Parade at Head Quarters at 9-30 p. m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Slings.

16 Parades.—Saturday 20th January 1912.

Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery Parade at Grant Road Station at 5-0 p.m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 p. m. Church Gate at 4-45 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

17. Musketry—Sunday 21st January 1912.

Class Firing for No 1 Company at the British Infantry Range Colaba Firing to commence at 8 a.m.

The Officer Commanding No 1 Company will detail a party of N C O and men for this purpo se.

Dress—Plain clothes.

18 Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 21st instant.

No 1 Company Sergt T. Venn.

No 2 Company Sergt J. Clarke.

19 Regimental Committee—The Regimental Committee Meeting of the 15th instant has been adjourned and will be held on Monday next 22nd instant at 7 p m at the B V A Club. All members are requested to attend.

20. Promotions and Appointments.—The following promotions and appointments are ordered in No. 2 Company from to-day's date:—

Gunner J. E. Killeen promoted Corporal vice Barker resigned.

Gunner W. H. Stubbs appointed Actg: Bombardier to fill existing vacancy.

Gunner A. Peters promoted Corporal to fill existing vacancy.

E. P. OUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following members have been selected to represent the corps at a Shooting Match with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. (Customs Sections) to be held on the G. I. P. Railway Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday next 21st instant.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

C. S. M. I. Borratt, Sergt Clyne, Forbes, Bombr Geldart, Gunner Hayward, Mitchell, Thomson, Sapper Howard, Leedam, and Mooney. (Sapper Hainsworth Waiting man).

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th January, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	9	25 a.m.	2	29
Suez	17	12	50 p.m.	1	9

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (16-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-11-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Telegraph office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Telegraph Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher telegrams is fixed to twenty-five (24-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language, English or Arabic only. (1) Ras et Dabaa. (2) Marsa Matrouh. (3) Sidi Barrani. (4) Siwa. (21-12-11).

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

GEORGE GROSSMITH.

STAGE REMINISCENCES.

Rather more than three years have elapsed since Mr. George Grossmith, the famous entertainer, who has just completed his sixty-fourth year, retired from the exercise of his profession. He has favoured a correspondent of the "Morning Post" with a long account of his career and recollections.

"I was born," said Mr. Grossmith, "at Islington, within the sound of Bow Bells. My father, whose name was the same as mine, enjoyed a considerable reputation as a lecturer at literary and other institutes, but his real business was that of reporter to the principal newspapers at Bow street, in which capacity, as soon I was old enough, I assisted him. I look back to those days at Bow-street as among the happiest of my life. It is astonishing what a number of men I there became acquainted with who afterwards made themselves famous. I remember in particular Sir Elward Clarke, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Charles Gill, Sir Douglas Straight, Mr. Marshall Hall, and even Mr. Hardinge Giffard, now Lord Halsbury. In those far-off days most, if not all, of these gentlemen were, I fancy, content with a very modest fee marked on their briefs. In my mind's eye I can see Sir Gorge Lewis, whose death I deeply regret to see announced cross examining with dramatic effect some slippery or unwilling witness. I did a good deal of work at Bow-street, but that did not prevent my taking a deep interest in private theatricals. It was strange, was it not, that the first word of encouragement I got for my acting was from Mr., afterwards Sir, William Gilbert, who was then dramatic critic of the now defunct "Illustrated Times." He merely said that my performance of the part of John Chodd junior, in an amateur performance of 'Society' at the Old Gallery of Illustration 'showed great promise' or some thing of that sort, but you may readily imagine how delighted I was. Some years afterwards Mr. Gilbert asked me to play Mr. Fred Sullivan's part of the Judge in "Trial by Jury," and he personally instructed me in it. As I was anxious to get as many laughs as I could, I purposely tripped a rehearsal in going up the stairs leading to the Bench. Why did you do that?' asked Gilbert. I replied that I thought it would be funny, 'I do not think it is at all funny' he said not unkindly, adding, 'besides,' you must never begin by telling an audience you are a funny man, but let them find it out for themselves."

A SCENE IN "THE MIKADO".

"Those were early days as yet in Gilbert's career.' When he had built up his reputation he became a bit of a martinet. He was a born stage manager, who concerned himself with everything down to the minutest details. In "Patience" he did not like the buttons worn by the male characters. 'Have them taken off,' he said, 'and buttons of such and such a description put on.' The 'dresser' ventured rather in fear and trembling to suggest that the public would not be able to see them. 'But I see them,' retorted Gilbert. One of his weaknesses was that he was too self-dependent, too apt to condemn some amusing bit of stage 'business' merely because it had not originated with himself. You remember the scene in "The Mikado" where the stolid Rutland Barrington, the sprightly little Jessie Bond, and myself used to flop on the stage before the towering figure of Richard Temple as the Mikado to beg for pardon. Well, on the first night Barrington kicked up his leg at the back, and in so doing leaned with his heavy body towards Jessie Bond, who gave me a little push that sent me rolling over several times. I gravely rolled back again and the audience roared. As it had gone so well we repeated the business at the next performance. Gilbert was indignant. 'What do you do that for?' he asked me. I said because it brought down the house. 'You can bring down the house by sitting on a pork pie,' he declared, and he then forbade us to repeat our offence. At the succeeding performances the scene fell flat (I am afraid we did not exert ourselves very strenuously in it), so much so that after a while Gilbert must have relented, for the Manager, D'Oyly Carte, came and said: You had better do some of the old business, but not too much.' After that we did as we liked in that particular scene, with satisfactory results. Sometimes Gilbert would speak very harshly to some minor member of the company because he or she, sometimes through sheer nervousness, failed to do something exactly as he required it to be down. But at bottom there never was a kinder-hearted fellow. He was always ready to make overtures of reconciliation afterwards, saying: 'Do come down to Harrow Weald on Thursday and have a game at tennis.' His charity was boundless. A friend had only to let him know of deserving case and he would at once send a cheque for about five times as much as seemed to be required."

QUARREL OVER A CARPET.

Talking of Gilbert and Sullivan, one naturally recalls the unfortunate quarrel between these two distinguished men, which, happily, they lived to make up. Rumour had it that it originated in a very trumpery matter—a carpet to wit. Questioned about this, Mr. Grossmith said that according to what he learned, for he was no longer at the Savoy at the time of the occurrence, that was not true, though there was a substratum of truth in it. "The profits of the theatre were divided he said, "between Gilbert, Sullivan, and D'Oyly Carte. Some renewals had to be made, and the chief item was a very large quantity of new carpeting. Gilbert said the expense ought to be borne by the Manager, while Sullivan held that he and Gilbert were liable to pay their share. Gilbert was obdurate and hence the dispute. Years afterwards I met Gilbert at a dinner given to the Savage Club at the Mansion House by a most genial and popular Lord Mayor who is not altogether unconnected with the manufacture of carpets. 'Do you know the Lord Mayor?' he asked me. I replied that I did and that he was a capital fellow. I cannot say I know him myself,' said Gilbert in his dry way; 'we once had a little misunderstanding over some carpets, but that has now blown over' I myself always got on extremely well with Gilbert, and also with Sullivan. The only occasion I believe, on which I ever caused the latter the slightest uneasiness was when I sang a parody of 'The Lost Chord' under the title of 'The Lost Key," He told me that he wrote that song while his brother lay dying, but, in addition, he admitted that he had a business reason for speaking to me on the subject. He declared that Du Maurier's picture of the cat in the drawing scratching to get out because a youthful tenor is yelling out 'Meet me once again' effectually detroyed the sale of that ballad. Of course, after that I dropped my parody."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours, and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water as at Prince's Dock all:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Jan.	h m	ft. in.	Jan.	h m	ft. in.
M	15	m 8 14	24 2	15	m 3 12	22 0
		10 15 a	25 7		2 39 a	17 8
TU	16	m 9 10	24 3	16	m 4 7	21 7
		10 49 a	27 3		3 19 a	17 4
W	17	m 9 58	24 6	17	m 4 45	21 0
		11 19 a	27 9		3 57 a	17 0
TH	18	m 10 40	24 11	18	m 5 20	20 5
		11 48 a	28 2		4 34 a	16 7
F	19	m 11 13	25 4	19	m 5 51	19 10
					5 10 a	16 4
S	20	m 0 16	28 7	20	m 6 20	19 4
		11 54 a	25 8		5 45 a	16 3
S	21	m 0 43	28 9	21	m 11 49	19 0
		0 29 a	26 0		6 18 a	16 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 15 (Monday) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 21m
" 16 (Tuesday) " 7h 15m " 6h 22m
" 17 (Wednesday) " 7h 15m " 6h 22m
" 18 (Thursday) " 7h 15m " 6h 23m
" 19 (Friday) " 7h 15m " 6h 24m
" 20 (Sunday) " 7h 15m " 6h 24m
" 21 (Saturday) " 7h 15m " 6h 25m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Jan. 16th, 4h. 40·0m p.m.; First Quarter, 27th, 2h. 21·4m. p.m.; Full Moon, Feb. 3rd, 5h. 28·1m. a.m. Last Quarter, 10th 6h. 20·8m. a.m.

THE PREVENTON OF THROAT TROUBLES.

The number of men, women and children, who constantly suffer from sore throat more especially at this time of the year, presents a problem to the medical practitioner which has long given him very serious trouble. At last, this problem has been solved, and the means has been found of putting an end to this distressing condition, by a discovery which the medical profession hails as one of the most valuable gifts that they have received from Science.

The way in which this discovery has been made—the nature of the remedy, its powers and the method of its application—is described in detail by a well-known physician in a hand-book, entitled "Practical Hints on Sore Throat," which has recently been issued from the press.

A GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

The author touches the root of the problem when he says in his work, "sore throat is not always only sore throat, but is *very frequently indeed the first symptom of far graver diseases.* Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Consumption of the Lungs, Bronchial Catarrh, Diseases of the Middle Ear, Laryngitis, and many other diseases, begin with what is apparently only a simple sore throat. Neglected, or improperly treated these progress and attack other parts, or the germs during their growth develop poisons, and these poisons obtain access to the system and damage various organs of the body. A sore throat checked at the outset may, therefore, mean a very serious illness warded off. Wulfing's Formamint prevents these diseases by cutting short the life and growth of the germ which lies at the root of them."

Infectious diseases are caused, like common sore throat, by germs which are inhaled into the mouth and throat. Wulfing's Formamint—the harmless and palatable throat tablet which Science has recently discovered—kills these germs in the mouth and throat. Wulfing's Formamint, therefore, both cures sore throat and prevents infectious diseases which originate from these germ growths. That is the gist of the whole matter. But more of the author's words are worth quoting and seriously reflecting over:

"A person who has a sore throat possesses a throat in which any germs which may chance to alight can grow much more rapidly and with much more dangerous effect than they can on a healtheir throat. If, therefore, one has a weak or catarrhal throat, as evidenced by constant taking of slight colds, by frequent morning coughs or by coughing on exposure to cold air or impairment of voice after unusual speaking, medical men say with one voice—'Look carefully after that throat, or something worse will inevitably ensue.'"

GERMS MADE HARMLESS.

After pointing out the numerous objections to the old-fashioned remedy of gargling, the author continues "The new remedy, Formamint, is free from every one of these draw-backs. To use the words of a well-known throat specialist, 'What is wanted is not a new gargle but a new method—something which will destroy the germs without disturbing the affected parts. And this has actually been discovered in Wulfing's Formamint, which is now employed as a pharmaceutical product in the form of tablets. These tablets are allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth like sweets, the saliva holding them in solution, and thus fortified, acting itself as the remedy. The drug endows the saliva with powerful antiseptic properties, and is thus enabled to destroy the matured germs and to prevent the growth of those which are developing. These tablets, in fact, give an antiseptic bath to the whole lining of the mouth and throat, and saturate it with cleansing and soothing properties.'"

FREE COPIES OF "PRACTICAL HINTS ON SORE THROAT."

Space forbids further quotation from this interesting and useful book, but we are asked to state that a limited number of copies have been set aside for a free distribution in India. As there is sure to be a quick demand for these, our readers are recommended to write for one immediately to the manufacturers of Formamint, Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co., (of London), P. O. Box 226, Bombay.

One feature of this hand-book which deserves special mention is the large number of letters which it contains both from medical men and distinguished patients, who have testified to the value of this remarkable remedy. Amongst these we may mention the following: "The Princess Catherine Duleep Singh has used Wulfing's Formamint tablets chiefly as a preventive against colds and sore throats, to which she is very subject, and has found them most effective. If they are taken when the first symptoms appear, the cure is immediate and complete. If they are not taken quite at the beginning, the tablets, at least, greatly lessen the severity of the attack."

Sufferers from sore throat will be glad to learn that Wulfing's Formamint tablets can now be obtained of all chemists and bazaars in bottles containing fifty tablets. Care should be taken, however, to specify *Wulfing's* Formamint, as there are many worthless imitations about.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 17.

Conditions remain disturbed in Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and the west of the Punjab. Light precipitation has occurred in these areas. The rainfall has diminished in the south of the Peninsula. Only a few light falls have been reported Light rainfall has occurred in Seoni, but the disturbance which caused it at present is very illdefined. The forecast shows that light precipitation will probably continue in Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province, Kashmir and will again diminish in the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall may increase in the west of the Punjab.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in slight defect at most stations; night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture in lower Sind and is damper than usual over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad, Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat. Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in north Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect in Kathiawar and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts; night temperature is above normal in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at Bijapur and Sholapur and either equal to or below the average at other stations. Night temperature is generaly in excess.

General Remarks.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India. Light cloud has spread over the whole Peninsula. Weather however has been dry in the reporting area in India. Conditions are probably becoming unsettled in Persia.

A few light showers may possibly occur in the extreme north.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD.

A sentimental story is told of the origin of Christmas cards in Germany. The first of them was painted by a lady of noble birth in Berlin, out of the desire to send a souvenir to a cousin of hers, in the Diplomatic Service of William I. of Prussia—a lover from whom a misunderstanding had estranged her. She despatched it on Christmas Eve, and it bore the inscription: "May the Christ Child rest in your heart, and bring you peace and happiness." The result was the reconciliation of the lovers, who married and were happy. They told their story, at the succeeding Christmas, to their friends at Court, who adopted the pleasant and auspicious mode of exchanging Christmas messages; and the trade took up the idea and began to print cards suitable for their purposes.

BISHOP TUCKER.

Dr. Tucker, Bishop of Uganda, whose resignation has recently been announced, is a man of exceptional personality and experience. He was not ordained until he was three-and-thirty, having chosen painting as his original profession. After having acted as curate at Clifton and Durham, he was appointed Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa (or Mombasa) in 1890, and then first Bishop of Uganda in 1897. When he first went out there the journey occupied five months. Bishop Tucker has not deserted the brush and palette, but is still devoted to painting in oils, and at his English retreat he has many canvases of East African scenes.

HIS-SUCCESSOR.

The new Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon John J. Willis, is a graduate of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and he took his M. A. degree in 1898. He was an assistant curate at Great Yarmouth for five years before going out to Uganda in 1900. He was first attached to the C.M.S. Mission at Ankole, then at Entebbe, and lastly at Kavirondo. He was appointed Archdeacon at Kavirondo and chaplain to the Bishop of Uganda two years ago. The diocese of Uganda includes the Uganda Protectorate and part of the East Africa Protectorate, an area of 100,000 square miles. There is an estimated population of seven millions, and a church population of 200,000. The income is £500.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD.

Sir Algernon West contributes to the January "Cornhill" some interesting recollections of the late Lord James' of Hereford. He tells, among other things, how great Lord James's generosity was. While still a young and comparatively poor man he had made in his profession about £1,500 or £2,000 and, hearing of the death of a schoolfellow, who had left his widow in a state of destitution, he at once made over to her the whole of his savings. On another occasion he unexpectedly came into a considerable sum of money, and said to Sir Francis Mowatt, "I am going to give myself a treat—I shall distribute it all in lost of £100 and £200 each upon some poor fellows who I know will be the happier for it."

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

The Prime Minister wrote to Sir Algernon West regarding Lord James in this strain: From 1886 until Mr. Chamberlain started his fiscal crusade in 1903 we were in opposite political camps. But his kindness to me and my attachment and gratitude to him never suffered a day's disturbance, and to the end of his life he remained one of my most honoured and valued friends. He was very fond of young people, shared their interests, delighted in their company, and when he thought he saw signs of promise he was unstinting in generosity and active help. To those who worked for him, as I did for a time, he was not only appreciative, but (what is much rarer) uniformly considerate. Mr. Asquith adds that, though Lord James was "not the greatest advocate of his time, he was at his best a match for any of them."

SENSE OF HUMOUR.

Sir Algernon West also tells that Lord James's unfailing sense of humour and his enjoyment of it in others made him most excellent company, and he recollects in 1885, at a dinner of Lord Wolverton's, how well he entertained the company with stories of Lord Randolph Churchill. James asked him what they were going to do in the coming Session. He said, "Everything that will be most disagreeable to you." He stated also how, shortly after a violent attack on Lord Granville, he and Lord Randolph were crossing the Channel together when the latter was nearly dead from seasickness, but at Amiens he had a little recovered from the effects of the crossing, and said: "How Granville would like to see me now!"

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

They are complaining in America, so the story goes, that the style of forensic eloquence is changing. It is said to be no longer worth one's while, so they say, to go down to the courts in the hope of hearing real oratory. "Case and Comment" an American legal paper, points the difference by recalling the manner of a certain Robinson, of Cleveland, whose addresses to a jury used so attract a crowd in the old days. One of his great triumphs was in a case where the opposing counsel was defending a notorious miser. "Who is this man who is he?" thundered Robinson. "You know and I know that he boils his potatoes in widows' tears". This sublime flight of imagination so impressed the jury that Robinson won his case.

COAST EROSION IN FRANCE.

Every year a certain number of acres are devoured by the sea on our coasts. The same loss occurs on the French coast, and a serious situation has arisen in the village of Aiguillon, on the Brittany coast. An entire farm is in danger of being swept away at this point of this coast, for the sea is slowly devouring the sand dunes which form the natural protection of the land. It is feared that the next storm on this coast will flood 4,000 acres, and the Government is exhorted to take steps at once to build a sea-wall. The village of Aiguillon is not the only place threatened on the French coast.

ALL ALONG THE COAST.

All along the coast from the mouth of the Some to the Seine the same process of erosion is going on. On the left bank of the mouth of the Somme a strip of 10,000 acres is in danger, its only protection being a beach of shingle which is being gradually undermined. The beach of Onival has been half-ruined by the recent storms, and the collection of stones from the bank of shingle that surrounds the coast for building purposes has greatly assisted the encroachments of the sea. Even Treport is suffering from the attacks of the sea. The local authorities will be obliged to take steps to prevent the danger going any further. But the work of strengthening the natural defences of the coast is laborious and expensive, and the Government will be asked for assistance. In such cases a stitch in time saves nine.

THE WORK OF THE U. S. POST OFFICE.

The latest report of the United States Post Office shows, for the first time since 1883, a surplus over expenditure. The surplus is not very large, being only 219,000dols., and does not compare very favourably with the surplus which our own Post Office shows every year, in spite of increases in wages. But in the beginning of the Taft Administration in 1909, the deficit was over 17,000,000dols., so that the new Postmaster-General may well congratulate himself on the result of the businesslike methods which he has applied to his Department. It seems that he has been able to square accounts by increasing postal facilities. Since 1909 the Department has established 3,744 new offices; the system of delivery by carriers has been extended to 186 new cities; and new rural routes have been established to the number of 2,516. To accomplish this additional work 8,000 new employees have been added, and the pay roll is greater by 14,000,000dols. than in the preceding year. Uncle Sam's Post Office is, indeed, making headway.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

ACCELERATED PROMOTION.

The passing year will be memorable for the unusually large number of changes in the higher ranks of the Navy. Early in January it was anticipated that at the most 14 captains would be promoted, allowance being made for four vacancies in the flag list over and above the number of compulsory retirements. As a matter of fact, however, the captain who held eighteenth place in the seniority list at the commencement of the year has attained flag rank. The effect of the year's promotions has been to lower by about six months the average age of the rear-admirals, which a year ago stood at about fifty-three. The automatic retirements from the flag list next year will not be so numerous as during 1911, but allowing for the average of voluntary withdrawals annually and the normal wastage caused by death, it may reasonably be expected that before the end of the year some of the captains with seniority of December 31, 1902, and therefore with less than ten years' captains' time, will have become flag officers.

BRITISH-BUILT DREADNOUGHTS.

When the tender for the fifth large armoured ship—a battle-cruiser — of the current building programme has been allotted, there will be no fewer than twenty-four ships of the Dreadnought type under construction, or about to be commenced, in British yards. Of these, seventeen are already building for the British Fleet, and one each for Japan, Brazil, Chili, and Turkey, while each of the last two named Powers has a ship on order the last of the two dozen being accounted for by the fifth vessel in the British programme referred to. For the next twelve months at least, the British shipbuilding industry and the allied trades will not suffer for the lack of orders for war material. Based upon the normal rate of progress, a third of the twenty-four ships will still in the builder's hands in the spring of 1913, and in the meantime the distribution of new construction in the forthcominge programme for the British Navy will have been made. This year is also likely to witness the building in this country of Dreadnoughts for foreign Powers about to come into line with other navies possessing ships of this type, and will naturally entrust the execution of their orders to firms with the best experience. The outlook, therefore, is promising for the builders of Dreadnoughts.

MALTA AND THE FLEET.

With the return of the Mediterranean Fleet to Malta there will be no more mourning in furnished flats where grass widows have sat in solitary lamentation, while the trading community of the island will no longer feel the enforced absence of the floating population from which considerable financial aid is derived. The inability of the Maltese authorities to present a clean bill of health after the epidemic of cholera has been responsible for the fleet's detention at Corfu during Christmas. Lone wives and disappointed tradesmen realise, however, that health precautions are the first consideration, and for the latter there is some consolation in the knowledge that Corfu, though charming in many ways is conducive to economy. Malta will now see a good deal of the fleet until the time arrives for Admiral Sir Edmund Poe to take the ships for the spring cruise, which will bring to a close his two years tenure of the command.

BOXING IN THE NAVY.

There appear to be some very squeamish persons about who are doing their best to get boxing removed from the list of naval sports and pastimes. One sincerely hopes that the replies to the questions addressed to the Admiralty in the House of Commons recently will have the effect of convincing these well-intentioned people that any campaign in that direction among the goody-goodies will be entirely barren of result. The warm encouragement which has been given to boxing during the last few years from commander-in-chief downwards among naval officers has had most commendable results, and has tended to foster the proper, sporting spirit between superior and subordinate, which can be freely admitted between officer and man without the least detriment to discipline. The preparation necessary to enter the ring is in itself a course of traning which tends to make those who undergo it more efficient units of a warship's crew; while the self-discipline and the command of one's temper while actually engaged in a contest in the ring or in sparring while under training is the best class of training a man ina a fighting service can possibly submit himself to. Success in grim war can only be secured by men who can control not only the highly delicated and intricate machines such as are to be found in our battleships and cruisers, but who likewise have the fullest control of their own temper and feelings. Hard blows will be received and dealt out in the next naval war, and we shall need to have our warships manned with men who do not lose their heads when blows fall thick and fast around them from an opponent.

GUNS, ARMOUR AND PROJECTILES.

The race between the gunmakers, armour-makers and the projectile manufacturers, for naval purposes, is both intense and eternal. Recently it has looked as if the gunmakers were many laps ahead and had beaten their opponents hands down. But fortune varies in this as in all things, and to-day the armour-makers come up smiling and declare they can, by a very simple method, effectively meet the combined skill of the gun and projectile makers, and still protect the vitals and the turrets of our capital ships against the worst effect of their joint attack. This method consists in placing thin steel armour plates, of not more than one inch in thickness, some distance in front of the heavy plates that clothe the gunpositions and vital parts of the vessels to be protected. The function of the "sink-plantes" is to break off the soft noses, or penetrating caps, which are at present used as projectiles, and which give the projectiles such large penetrative powers. It is claimed that thus decapitated, the projectiles attack the thick armour plates behind the skin-plates with a greatly depreciated power, which renders the heavier plates immune from serious damage; and if this claim is substantiated the armour makers have indeed once more called check, although it is not yet checkmate, to their enterprising and energetic opponents. The experiments with this system of protection is being carried out by our American cousins at their Indian Head establishment, and is spoken of hopefully by those whose judgment carries weight in such matters.

AGITATION IN AVIATION CIRCLES.

Mr. H. Massie Buist has taken up the cudgels on behalf of the War Office officials in connection with Aviation Services. From the point of view of fair trading one thinks his remarks aptly apply, and that a great deal of the agitation that has been carried on in Parliamentary circles has been more or less influenced by trading concerns eager to force the situation in the hope that some of the crumbs of chaos might fall their way. It has been most noticeable that reliable firms such as the Bristol Company have taken no part in these questionable agitations; they have been and always will be, able to stand forth on their own merits as reliable aviation schools and manufacturers. One is of opinion, too, that we have also excellent aviation grounds in Egypt, South Africa, India, etc., which offer facilities for establishing schools for teaching the art to army students. No doubt reliable firms like the Bristol Company would be quite willing to meet the Army and Admiralty officials, in pushing forward military aviation in these places were they approached on business lines with that end in view. There is nothing like the truth in dealing with matters of such importance, and the fact that we are hopelessly behind in service aviation tuition is because we have not availed ourselves of existing facilities for being otherwise. Quite apart from our not having learnt to use the aeroplane in fair fields abroad, we have yet to learn what is the most suitable machine for use in and around England, and we may rest assured it will not be a copy of that used in France, even though only a few miles separate the two countries.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

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IS
STRENGTH.

THE RUBBER
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CONTINENTAL CYCLE COVER
is all massed and compressed on the tread—just the vital spot where it is most needed.

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CONTINENTAL
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[WITH REINFORCED, COMPRESSED TREAD.]

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A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

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